The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 10. Whole No. 646. | New York, September 6, 1902. | Price per Copy, 10c

Wm. Rhullkoeuer 1903

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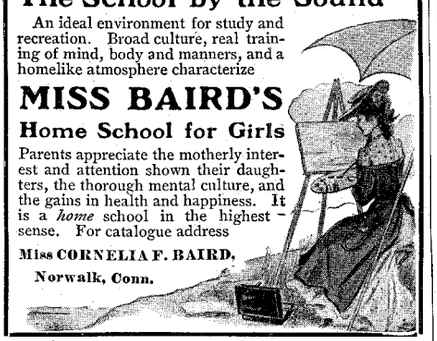

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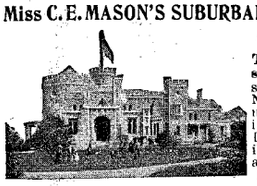

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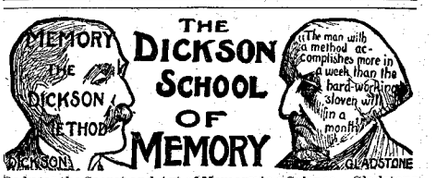

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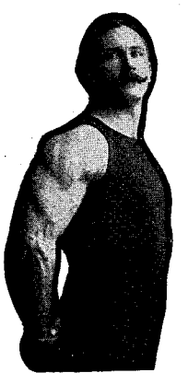

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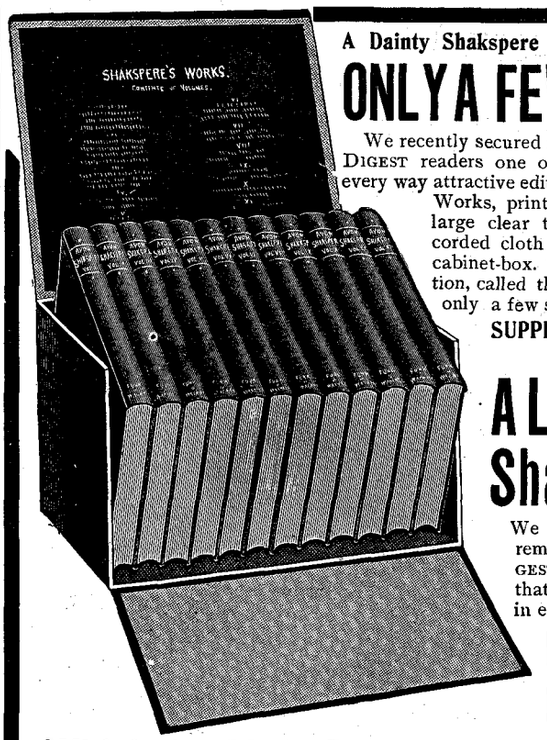

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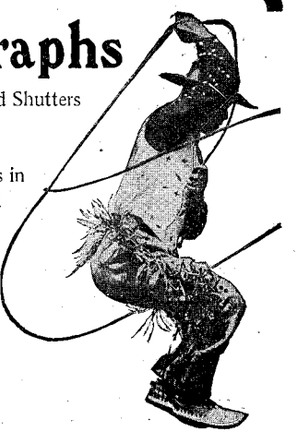

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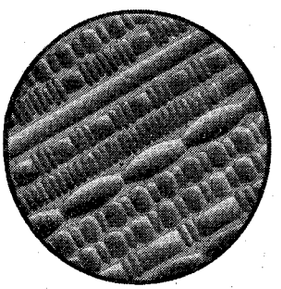

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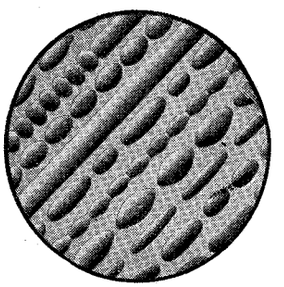

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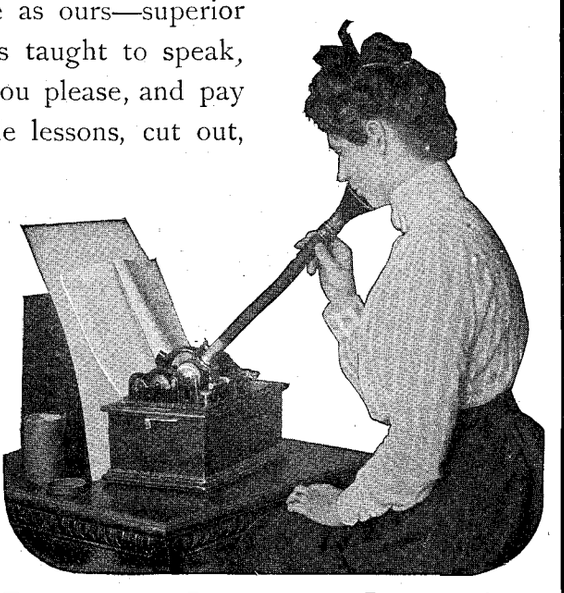

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXV., NO. 10 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902. WHOLE NUMBER, 646

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S TRUST PROGRAM IS RECEIVED.

AS the President has to depend upon the representatives of the people for the acceptance or defeat of his proposed program for national regulation of the trusts, it is important to find out what the people think of it. The President's plan, as quoted in these columns last week, provides that "some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial, and very powerful, corporate beings. In my judgment," he adds, "this sovereign must be the national Government," and if governmental regulation is not in harmony with our present Constitution, he favors a constitutional amendment. His ideas will be found set forth at greater length in the press reports of his speeches at Providence and Boston on August 23 and 25. How is this proposition received? The Republican sentiment, to which the President must look mainly for support, is largely in favor of his plan, as shown by the press opinions, altho a considerable wing of the party press hesitate to declare for or against it. The Democratic papers, however, think the President is out of harmony with his party leaders on the trust question, and consider it preposterous to suppose that the Republican Party will ever cause the trusts any serious inconvenience. If the Republicans want to curb the trusts, the Democrats ask, why not do it through the tariff? Most of the independent journals, too, ask why the tariff remedy is not tried, and many of them venture the assertion that the Senate and most of the state legislatures would be hostile to a constitutional amendment. In short, such a wave of popular feeling as would be needed to carry through an amendment to the Constitution does not now seem to be apparent in the comments of the press.

Favorable Republican Comment.

This policy of federal supervision and control is regarded favorably by the New York *Tribune*, which considers it "a logical policy" and one "neither revolutionary nor particularly novel"; and by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which says that the President's plan "is as far removed from the anti-trust rant of the Bryanites as truth is from error." The New York *Press* is emphatic in its indorsement, and the Philadelphia *Press* declares that this plan "is what the people want." Mr. Roosevelt's declaration "is a call to the Republican party to put aside the shufflers and the schemers and be true to itself," believes the Philadelphia *North American*; it is "definite" and "practical" and "well worth trying," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, and it seems to the Chicago *Tribune* that "disinterested and reasonable men will give their assent" to it. "President Roosevelt is right," declares the Boston *Journal*, and so says the Boston *Advertiser*. "In a system of government so subdivided as ours," asks the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "how can these giant combinations, with their intricate interstate ramifications, be effectually reached except through the national Government?" The proposed program "would be rational and conservative," in the opinion of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and the Buffalo *Express* thinks that its "sound sense" must be "appreciated by all who are not blinded by prejudice." It is "the only suggestion that seems to promise tangible and satisfactory results," says the Brooklyn *Times*, and it goes on to remark that "unless Mr. Hill or Mr. Bryan can suggest a more effective remedy—one that will enable us to get rid of the weeds without burning down the cornfield—the people are likely to insist that Theodore Roosevelt shall remain in office until his plan has had a fair trial." The Hartford *Post* and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* express similar views, while the Detroit *Journal* thinks the President is too conservative. *The Journal* says:

"No legislation is suggested that shall hamper and embarrass trusts one-hundredth part as much as the coal trust is now embarrassing both private interests and the business of thousands of corporations. When did one corporation ever fail to cut the throat of a competitor when opportunity offered? The people want all throat-cutting stopped—including their own—by such blood-fed corporations as now control the anthracite coal supply of the country. And if it is done even by an iron hand, if done justly at the same time, no possible disturbance to business can equal the disturbance created by the trusts themselves—some of them, at all events."

Republican Comment Not Favorable.

Only two Republican papers come out positively in opposition to the President's program. The New York *Mail and Express* thinks "it is pretty certain that the country is not ready" to amend the Constitution in the direction proposed. The New York *Sun* says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's constitutional amendment contemplates the most fundamental change in the fabric of American institutions that has been proposed by any Chief Magistrate since the Government began to exist. . . . By means of that constitutional power there can be enacted, through all time to come, any legislation affecting the business of the country which may commend itself to the successive congresses, Republican, Democratic, or Socialistic in majority, as the case may be. . . . In the power of definition of 'trusts, monopolies, and combinations' is inseparably involved not only the power to regulate and control, but also to prohibit and dissolve any form of business enterprise, any business partnership whatsoever, which the Congress may choose to regard as a trust, monopoly, or combination; in short, the absolute power of life or death over all the industries of all the States."

Most of the non-favorable Republican comment, however, is not unfavorable, but merely non-committal. In this group may be classed the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Providence *Journal*, the Pittsburg *Times* and *Dispatch*, the Scranton *Tribune*, the Toledo *Blade*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Minneapolis *Tribune*, the Minneapolis *Journal*, and the Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times-Republican*.

Democratic Comment.

Not a Democratic paper rallies to the support of the President. His proposition "is the frankest argument for extreme centralization of administrative power that ever fell from the lips of a

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A LATE APPLICATION OF AN OLD STORY.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

President of the United States," declares the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and it brands the program as "dangerous and revolutionary doctrine." But most of the Democratic papers have little expectation that the proposals will ever amount to anything. "No Republican President with a Republican Congress on his hands," remarks the Columbus *Citizen*, "can accomplish anything in the direction of a curtailment of the privileges of monopoly, even if he would." "Mr. Roosevelt hears the mutterings of the people and hopes to satisfy them without estranging the trusts from his party," suspects the Richmond *Dispatch*, and it observes that a better way to hit the trusts is through the tariff. "The trusts are in partnership with the party in power," the Pittsburg *Post* believes, and the President is merely "administering soothing syrup to the American people." So, too, thinks the Houston *Post* and the New Orleans *Picayune*. The President's words "sound as tho they had been edited by an attorney of the beef trust," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. His program "is intended for campaign purposes only," declares the Indianapolis *Sentinel*; and the New York *American and Journal* asks why the Republican Party, in its six years of power, have done nothing to curb the trusts. Says the Chicago *Chronicle*:

"From first to last there was nothing in the Providence speech to indicate that the President ever discovered the criminal provisions of the law we already have or that any of them were applicable to those monopoly combines which are indebted for their monopoly to legislation by Congress.

"There is nothing to indicate that he ever heard of such a thing as depriving the combines of their tremendous power of extortion by repealing those provisions of the protective tariff laws which give them that power.

"When it comes to these combines we are pained to find Mr. Roosevelt in the act of trying to carry water on both shoulders."

Independent Comment.

The Baltimore *American* agrees that the trusts must be dealt with by the national Government, and favors the plan of a constitutional amendment; and so thinks the Louisville *Post*, which declares that "the President speaks like the purpose and the conviction of the American people." A large section of the independent press, however, believe that an amendment to the Constitution can not be carried through. Such a belief is found in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the New York *Evening Post*, the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Journal*, the Baltimore *Sun*, and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Says *The Eagle*: "His proposition of a constitutional amendment is a great deal like proposing to improve rapid transit facilities between Brooklyn and Manhattan by filling up the East River. The thing could be done under some conceivable uprising of public sentiment to a white heat, but such an uprising is as improbable as a revolution." There is a widespread belief that the Senate would never indorse such an amendment, and that the state legislatures would be found unwilling to surrender any of their present power. The New York *Herald*, the Chicago *News*, the Kansas City *Star*, and a number of other independent journals also repeat the Democratic suggestion that the tariff be revised to restrain trust exactions. The proposed program is opposed *in toto* by the Chicago *Evening Post*, which says:

"The power to control and regulate involves the power to destroy—tax out or regulate out of existence. Assuredly a proposal to lodge such power over *all* corporations in the national Government is a radical, a revolutionary one. The President realizes this, pleading, however, that business has been revolutionized and that laws must conform to actual conditions. This is true, but inconclusive. Are we ready to establish a central despotism, to put all commerce at the mercy of Congress?"

THE FEDERAL GOV'T SHOULD BE GIVEN THE POWER TO CONTROL THE TRUSTS.
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
STEEL TRUST
COAL TRUST
LEATHER TRUST

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

RESULTS OF SUFFRAGE RESTRICTION IN ALABAMA.

THE registration of voters in Alabama has just been completed under the new suffrage provisions, and it shows that the plan is "a complete success, having accomplished exactly what was desired—cut down the negro vote without disfranchising the whites," as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* puts it. About 50,000 negro voters are eliminated by the new suffrage provisions, while the registration of white voters shows an increase of nearly 80,000 over the number of votes cast by white men in 1900. The white voters are evidently taking a keen interest in the registration; whether they will take so keen an interest on election day, with the opposition eliminated, remains to be seen. The hope of the Republican Party in the North is that the elimination of the negro opposition will result in a split in the ranks of the white voters and cause the ultimate formation of a white Republican party in the South, but all efforts to start such a movement have thus far resulted in complete failure.

Those who are interested in the Southern negro disfranchisement movement will find the following study of the Alabama registration figures by *The Times-Democrat* full of instruction. It says:

"The white registration is exceptionally large, relatively much larger than that of Louisiana or Mississippi. The registration in sixty-three of the sixty-six counties of the State foots up 177,712. If the remaining three counties register in the same proportion as those that have already made returns, the total regis-

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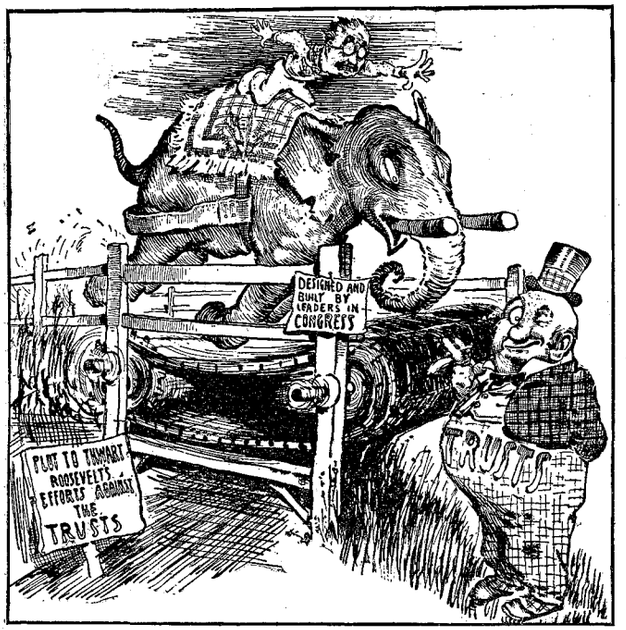
tration will be 183,712. It is estimated that of this total nearly all are white and not over 2,500 are negroes. Many counties returned no negroes registered at all. The largest negro county in the State is Montgomery, with 52,207 negro population; it registered only forty-seven negroes, or one in 1,111 population. Dallas county, with 45,372 negroes, registered only sixty-seven, against 2,291 whites. That is, altho the negroes exceed the whites five to one, the white registered vote is as thirty-four to one. Some idea of the negro registration may be had from the following figures: Butler, with 13,246 negroes, had one registered; Conecuh, with 7,793 negroes, registers two as voters; Lee, with 19,067 negroes, registers four, and Tallapoosa, with 10,688, registers two. It will thus be seen that not only is all danger of negro supremacy over, but that the negro will henceforth cut no figure whatever in Alabama. Even in Booker Washington's county only fifty-two negroes are registered.

"This was largely expected, that the negroes could not or would not register, but not to the extent that the registration figures show. The census returns 232,294 white males over twenty-one years of age. These include all whites, aliens and unnaturalized, insane, prisoners, etc., whether capable of registration or not. Seventy-eight per cent. of all the whites are registered, which must be considered exceptionally good, with the limitations on the franchise. A large proportion of those who failed to vote are newcomers, who have not been long enough in the country to enjoy the suffrage. Thus in Jefferson county, of which Birmingham is the seat of justice, 9,151 whites of voting age, or 39 per cent., have not registered—a large majority, beyond question, because they could not legally do so. Nearly all except the mining counties have a splendid registration. Cullman actually registers more white voters by sixty-seven than the



TRICKED AGAIN.
—*The Boston Herald.*

census returns it, but this is easily explained by the increase of population in the three years since the census was taken. Morgan County has registered within 2 per cent. of its total voting strength, Clay and Henry counties within 3 per cent., Autauga and Coosa within 6 per cent., Butler within 8 per cent., and Calhoun, Crenshaw, Franklin, and Limestone within 9 per cent. of their total white male population. This is good in any community, and shows that the white voters of Alabama appreciate the ballot and will not allow themselves to be disfranchised. The primary election for governor and other state officers in Alabama probably accounts for the large registration, as nothing arouses the interest of the people more than the knowledge that the choice of candidates is left in their hands.

"Alabama has entered on its new suffrage under most favorable conditions, which indicates that its white voters do not intend to sacrifice their right to vote, as far too many voters in Louisiana have done."

In the general Democratic state primary in Alabama on August 26, Governor William D. Jelks won the nomination for governor over ex-Governor Joseph F. Johnston by 20,000 majority. Governor Jelks represents the sentiment in favor of the new constitution and negro disfranchisement, while ex-Governor Johnston opposed the ratification of the constitution.

A TRUST "ROW OF BRICKS."

A BLOW at the trusts will hit the banks of New York, Chicago, and the Western cities, and seriously injure the Western farmers. So declares "a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet" in an interview with Walter Wellman, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald*. Therefore, says this Cabinet member, tariff revision will prove disastrous. He explains how this is by stating that the farmers have their money in their local banks; these country banks have their money in larger cities, like Omaha, Minneapolis, Kansas City, etc.; and that these banks have their reserves in the banks of Chicago. The banks of Chicago have their money in New York. So we have a string of banks, the smaller ones leaning on the larger for support. He continues:

"In New York you will find that both deposits and loans have been enormous. The money is not in the banks. There are only six national banks in New York that have not been below their legal reserves since January 1. You want to know where this money is? Well, $450,000,000 is loaned by national banks on the bonds of industrial corporations. These corporations issued bonds instead of stocks because the national banks can take the former and can't take the latter. Intrinsically they are no better than stocks. In most of them there has been a lot of water-curing. Here you see where $450,000,000 of the country's surplus stands against a lot of undigested, promotion-produced securities. The trust companies have put out millions more in the same way.

"That is where we stand. It is all right so long as it is all right. But I don't want to see anything happen. I don't want to see these industrials begin to topple over, to fall against one another and come down in a heap like children's play-blocks. And this is one reason why I am opposed to a tariff revision agitation that might start things going the wrong way."

The Public, a single-tax weekly of Chicago, comments on the statement as follows:

"If that is what protection has brought us to, the quicker we

BUT THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TRUSTS SEEMS PRETTY EFFICIENT AS IT IS. —*The Detroit News.*

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get rid of it, root and branch, the better. There may be pain in the process, but the more acute the pain the greater the certainty that the swindle will never be perpetrated again.

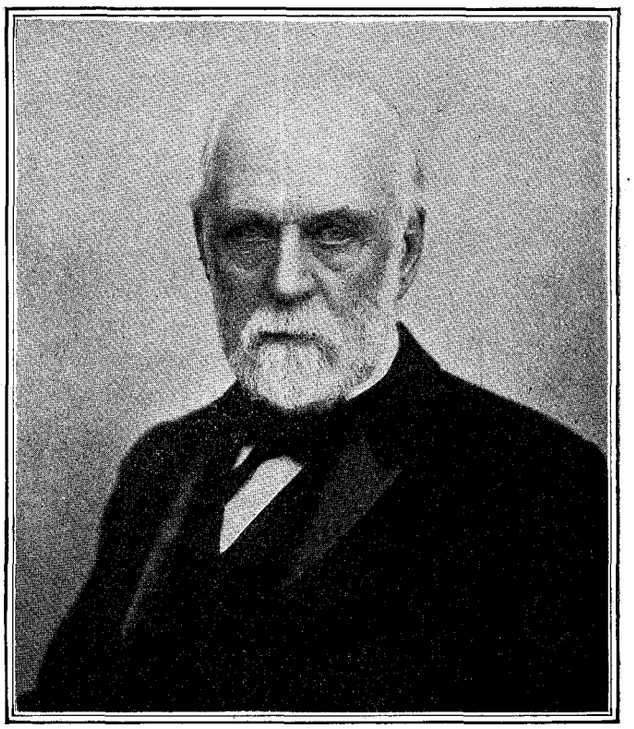
"As to a financial catastrophe, the timid Cabinet officer whom Mr. Wellman quotes may as well pacify himself. The crash is coming fast enough without reference to tariff tinkering. He himself shows how helpless the banks would be if a storm struck, no matter what direction it came from; and that a storm is gathering is evident from the news from the Northwest. Out there an agricultural land boom, the sure precursor of financial disaster, is now big enough to attract general attention. As all business, farming included, is dependent upon land of some kind, it is evident that rising prices of land, if they keep on rising, must in ever-increasing degree crowd business profits to the wall. This process can not go on forever. There comes a time when business profits can no longer stand the squeeze. Then the weakest fail. They bring down the stronger, and these those that are stronger still, until even the strongest sway in the gale. For several years this process of squeezing business profits has been going on. Land of all kinds has been rising. But the phenomena have seemed to be local or exceptional. Building lots have gone up in some places. In others the sellers' price has only strengthened without rising. Mining rights have gone up, but the rise in land prices has been concealed by the fact that the mines are represented by stock. As there are many kinds of land so represented, what has been a land boom has seemed to be a stock boom. But now the phenomenal rise in the values of the new agricultural lands of the Northwest leaves no room to doubt that the land boom is on. And as agricultural land values are usually the last to boom and the first to totter, it indicates also that the cataclysm is not far off."

THE COAL OPERATORS AS LABOR CHAMPIONS.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S strong statement of the coal-strike issue, perhaps the strongest defense of the coal operators that has appeared, develops the fact that the operators have lost the sympathy of the majority of the American press. Mr. Hewitt says Mr. Mitchell is trying to make himself "the dictator of the coal business," while the operators are fighting for "the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market," a statement that strikes a good many papers as ridiculous. A number of journals of high standing and wide influence, however, concur in the ex-mayor's opinion. The operators "are, in the fullest sense of the term, doing their duty to the community and to the whole American people," believes the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, and it thinks that "any newspaper that befogs this issue, or belittles it, or helps to raise an ignorant clamor for an unjust solution of it is inviting a storm of wrath upon its own head and upon society, whether it be acting from ignorance, or childish sentimentality, or desire to cater to the mob for commercial reasons."

"WITH YOU OUT OF THE WAY WE WOULDN'T NEED HIM."
—*The New York Herald.*

The New York *Mail and Express*, too, regards the strike as a fight "against the independence of the American workingman," and declares that "it is this character of the contest that deprives the strikers of the sympathy without which they could not hope



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EX-MAYOR ABRAM S. HEWITT.

to succeed, and puts arbitration out of the question." And the New York *Sun* says that Mr. Hewitt's statement is "a wholesome rebuke to the strangely assorted band of agitators, sentimentalists, and politicians who throughout the anthracite coal strike have misled the strikers, harried the mine-owners, and, in effect, incited and prolonged the lawlessness on which has hinged the public suffering from lack of coal." Any one who does not regard Mr. Hewitt as a better friend of labor than Senator Hanna or Bishop Potter is, has a mind that "must be dull or hysterical indeed," so *The Sun* says.

The drift of Mr. Hewitt's argument may be seen in the following paragraphs from his statement:

"The unhappy controversy now existing is not based upon any reasonable claim which labor can make for shorter hours or better wages. It is true that Mr. Mitchell alleges this to be the object of the strike, but, as a matter of fact, it is notorious that the real object is to secure the recognition of his national organization as an authority entitled to decide upon the rates of wages and the conditions of labor in the coal-fields wherever situated. If this demand be conceded, it will not be possible for any man not holding a union card to secure employment in the coal-fields.

"This will amount to a denial of the right of every man to sell his labor in a free market. The concession of this demand will make Mr. Mitchell the dictator of the coal business and put him in control of votes enough to decide the next Presidential election. The right to labor is inherent in every human being, and can not be surrendered without the sacrifice of individual liberty and of private property. It, therefore, can not be arbitrated any more than the right of a man to his own home, if it shall be claimed by an outsider who proffers arbitration. . . . . .

"The only solution of the trouble is for Mr. Mitchell to order the strike off without delay. When this is done, if there be

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grievances to be arbitrated, they will be promptly adjusted between the local operators and local unions. The right of association is not in question. This is admitted by both employers and employees. What is denied, and properly so, is the power, by the issue of union cards, to refuse employment to non-union men, and thus condemn them to ostracism, starvation, and death. Such a result is abhorrent to justice, and is fatal to personal liberty."

Mr. Mitchell's reply to this is a denial of the main premise upon which the ex-mayor rests his argument. Mr. Mitchell says:

"The members of the miners' organization have never sought to prevent non-members from working with them in the mines, and they had no intention of seeking to abridge the right of any mine worker to become or not to become a member of the organization in the future. The miners are on strike for living wages; they are on strike for American conditions of employment; and nothing Mr. Hewitt can say will prove sufficient to divert attention from the real issue.

"Mr. Hewitt's fear that I might become dictator and go into the business of naming Presidents of the United States is, to say the least, amusing; and were it not for the fact that I know Mr. Hewitt to be a serious man, I should conclude that he was jesting."

The Chicago *Evening Post* also notices that the recognition of the union is not included in the miners' demands, and observes further that the miners propose that future disputes be settled by conference and arbitration, and not by any such tyranny as Mr. Hewitt fears. There could be no danger that such men as Senator Hanna and Bishop Potter, if chosen as arbitrators, would accord dictatorial powers to Mr. Mitchell, observes the Brooklyn *Times;* and the Boston *Herald* remarks that even if the miners did obtain control of the coal business, they could hardly "be less reasonable and just to capital and to the community than the combine of capitalists having a monopoly of production of a necessary of living would be to the laborer and the public."

The Scranton *Truth*, published in the heart of the strike region, says:

"Mr. Hewitt forgets or ignores the fact that conditions have changed since the time when his theory might be entitled to consideration. In the days of the individual employer, when one man's dislike was not sufficient to blacklist and bar out from work the mechanic who had incurred his displeasure, the doctrine advocated by Mr. Hewitt had some ground to stand upon, but it is obsolete in our time when the hostility of a single concern under the domination of the confederated trust is sufficient

PRESIDENT MITCHELL.
Drawn from life for the New York *Evening Journal.*

to make the worthiest mechanic in the land a veritable Ishmaelite and deny him the opportunity to earn his daily bread in a land of plenty and prosperity."

A view also taken by many other papers is given by the New York *World* in the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Hewitt puts the operators in the heroic and self-sacrificing attitude of defending 'the right of the workingman to sell

PATENT HALO FOR COAL MAGNATES.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE COAL PIRATE: "Don't you know God gave all this to me? Get off the reservation!"
—*The New York American and Journal.*

"WOW! SOMEBODY'S STANDIN' ON MY FOOT!"
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

SNAP-SHOTS OF THE COAL MAGNATES.

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UNCLE SAM: "Now if I can get past myself twice without knowing it, I'm a great strategist." —*The Detroit Journal.*

UNCLE SAM: "Well, here's where I beat myself. I allus 'lowed how it would take a good chap to do it." —*The Columbus Dispatch.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF THE WAR GAME.

his labor in a free market.' Mr. Hewitt is a director of one of the coal-carrying roads. Does this railroad—or any of the roads in the combination—recognize *the right of independent operators to sell their coal in a 'free market'?*

"'Not on your life!' as they say in the street. It is quite as difficult for a non-combined operator to get his coal to market as it is for a non-union miner to get work.

"It is preposterous to put the coal trust in the position of a champion of free labor, or of any other sort of freedom except the freedom to mine coal or to stop mining as it pleases—to raise prices arbitrarily at will—to pay the wages it shall decide upon and exact any hours or conditions of work that it may decree without regard to the public, to its miners or to the law. This is the 'freedom' which the coal trust claims, and in the exercise of which it has brought calamity upon the country and suffering upon the poor."

REAPPEARANCE OF GENERAL ALGER.

"THERE is something about that man's name that sounds familiar. Where have we heard it?" says the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), in commenting on General Alger's announcement that he is a receptive candidate for United States Senator from Michigan. The General says he will not seek for the office, but will accept it if he is elected. What are his prospects? General Alger has a number of Republican rivals for the office, the strongest of whom is said to be William C. McMillan, son of the late Senator whose place is to be filled. Mr. McMillan controls the state "machine," while Mr. Alger is stronger in his popularity with the voters. "With a popular election of Senators," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "General Alger would receive an overwhelming majority of the Republican votes," and so say most of the other Michigan papers. But, adds the Detroit *To-Day*: "With a McMillan posse seeking the office like a gang of Pacific-coast farmers after the late Mr. Tracy, there is little probability that the frightened office will be able to break through the cordon and rush into the arms of General Alger."

Mr. Alger is receiving much better treatment at the hands of the press than he received during the outcry over the "embalmed beef." Not only do the Republican papers of Michigan speak of him in the highest terms, but many other journals, all over the country, wish him well in his candidacy. The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Denver *Republican*, the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the Washington *Post* are among the papers that have good words for him. *The Post* recalls that the Dodge investigating committee "left behind them material for a publication that would have triumphantly vindicated him at every point," and adds:

"That publication was never made! At the last moment, when the matter, chronologically arranged and carefully indexed, was ready for the government presses, the secretary of the commission received an order to close his office and the public printer had notice to melt down the stereotype plates. Whether the report told too much and implicated too many important people we do not undertake to say. We know, however, that it vindicated General Alger absolutely and unanswerably, and that it was at once—tho we hope not forever—consigned to the limbo of obscurity. Had it been published, and distributed as the officials of the commission intended, General Alger would have appeared to his fellow-citizens as white as snow, and not as few men, then, as now, regarded with misplaced admiration, pilloried in public denunciation and contempt. It did not appear. Outside of a very small circle, however, the purport and significance of that report is still a mystery. Outside of that circle no man can say, still less prove, that Alger was the victim of a conspiracy as foul and cruel as ever disgraced the history of any land or people. But those who know the facts and have examined the sworn testimony in the case are perfectly aware that Alger was sacrificed to some mean interest or contemptible expedient, and they would be glad to have the whole iniquity dragged from the grave dug by his relentless enemies and laid bare to all men's eyes."

A few papers, however, continue the caustic criticism that was rife just after the Spanish war. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It will be a misfortune not only for the State of Michigan and the Republican party, but for the Senate, if Michigan takes the step backward which is involved in the election of General Alger." A facetious view of the General's modest letter, announcing his willingness to accept the office if it is given him, is taken by the New York *Press*, which says:

"We can easily see the blush of modesty suffusing the Algerian cheek as he packs off to the tall pines of the Upper Peninsula, there to seek a secluded retreat, awaiting in anxiety and trepidation the searching party representing to him a clamorous demand by the people of Michigan that he sit for them in the United States Senate. To suggest, after reading that statement, the possibility of a single hint, wink, or nod from General Alger to guide the searchers to his hiding-place would be churlish. The question asked of him after his statement was issued, whether he had selected a campaign manager, was little short of grossly insulting. The General's temperate reply, that he 'hadn't had time to think of that,' showed that he still possesses

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the virtue of forbearance. That a meeting of General Alger's friends and political advisers was called immediately after his refusal to seek the office became known, to carry on a vigorous and systematic canvass in his behalf, no doubt was done in defiance of the General's known wishes. Also the organization at Duluth, Minn., by the employees of Alger, Smith & Co. of a brass band to invade Michigan and promote General Alger's election merely shows that the tide of popular feeling for Alger runs so high it can not be confined to one State, but must overflow into Minnesota.

"When a movement such as is already under way in Michigan follows the writing of a letter by a 'reluctant' candidate, it must be taken as a tribute to his ingenuity as a constructor of the language of circumlocution. When the office that is pursuing him settles down into its stride and begins to overhaul the flying General Alger, we shall look for a further effort from his pen which will entitle him to place on a level with the various 'declinations' of the Presidential nomination by Messrs. Bryan and Hanna."

GENERAL MILES'S PHILIPPINE TRIP.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES has received the permission of the President to go to the Philippines "to inspect the army there with reference to instruction, discipline, and supplies." The present permission for the General's tour of the islands shows, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, "that there has been a reversal of the policy toward him." So, too, thinks the New York *Evening Post* and the Baltimore *American*. *The American* says:

"Now General Miles wishes to go to the Philippines on pleasure. Inspection of the army there is the excuse, but there never was such an extended tour of inspection and observation that was anything except a pleasure junket. Easy traveling, handsome uniforms, brilliant receptions, dress parades, merrymaking at every headquarters, banquets—these are the panoply of war one sees on such a trip. Is General Miles's request denied this time? There is no thought of denials. There are no excoriations, no stinging reprimands, no kicks, no cuffs, no threats of retirement. Instead he is told to go, given a good godspeed, and bade have the best time possible. The order of things is entirely reversed, the Administration cheerfully granting the commanding general's request that he be permitted to exercise the functions of his office.

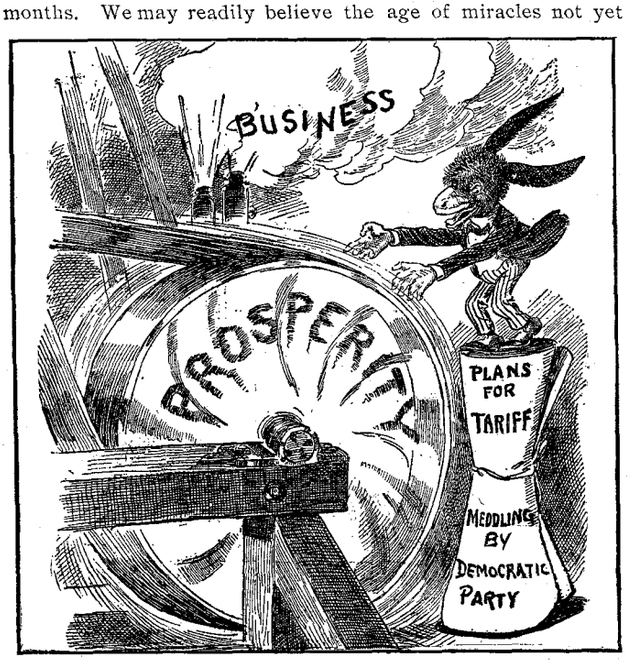
"Strange, indeed, are the changes wrought by a few short months. We may readily believe the age of miracles not yet ended when General Miles and the Administration agree. But, strange and miraculous as is their agreement, there is in it a vein of the paradoxical, and this vein makes the whole affair interesting. President Roosevelt has declared that the soldier should not only be willing, but anxious, to fight. Yet when General Miles was anxious to fight he was rebuked. Now that he is on pleasure bent he is permitted to go to the vey spot which, when anxious to fight, he was refused permission to visit. It is all strange and difficult to understand. It teaches nothing so plainly as that under the present War Department régime the man who is living up to the new rule of 'anxious to fight' should conceal his feelings, and in order to reach battle-ground should give out the impression that he seeks merely a little pleasant recreation."

The New York *Press* says that "General Miles can consider himself fortunate that he is to make a tour of the world (that is what his orders amount to), prior to his voluntary or automatic retirement, still as the ranking general of the army which Lord Wolseley calls the finest in the world." *The Press* adds:

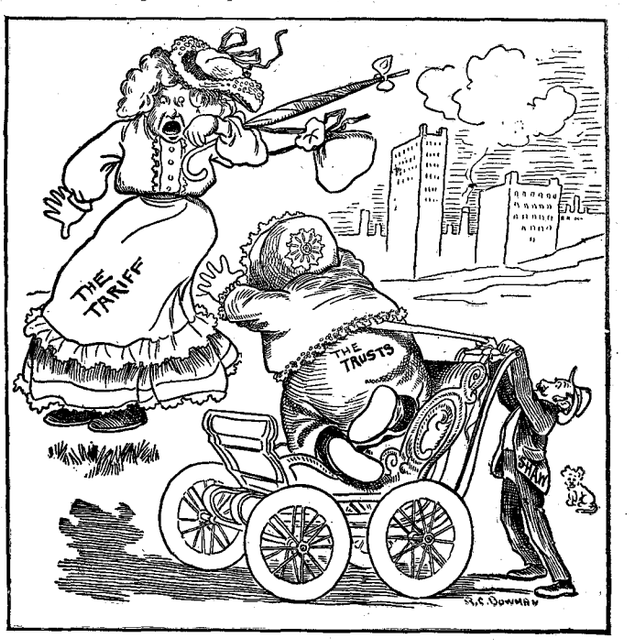
"General Miles goes to the Philippines 'to inspect the army,' the President having approved his respectful application for authority so to do. There was in that application no fantastic wild-west scheme for putting down the insurrection. There was no criticism of the commander-in-chief and his generals for the 'marked severity' of their operations. There was no implied threat to appeal from the President to the Democratic or Republican intriguers who are ever seeking for 'martyrs' to prosper their shameful plots against the best interests of the nation. On the whole, General Miles, who, so late in a life which has been marked by a high order of usefulness, appears to have conquered the consuming vanity which almost was his undoing, to have shaken off the insidious influences that brought him into much humiliation, and to have arranged for a decorous, if not dignified, retirement. A people, which while it knows his weaknesses yet can not forget how he has served his country, will be gratified that he has chosen to bring his long military record to an honorable if somewhat commonplace close. The victory which General Miles has won is not over President Roosevelt, but over himself."

The Chicago *News* says:

"It is strange that no one thought sooner to conquer the Filipinos by sending over Miles in full uniform," it says, for, "if he were to go among them and blind their eyes they would be unable to see to use the bolo effectively and would be obliged to select more peaceful pursuits."



HANDS OFF!
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*



THE TRUSTS: "Mamma! Mamma! There's my mamma!"
SECRETARY SHAW: "My dear child, you have no mother. You just growed."
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

SOME TARIFF IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

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LABOR AND RADICAL PAPERS ON STRIKE VIOLENCE.

THE Shenandoah riot on July 30 has been followed by a number of acts of violence here and there in the strike region, none of them serious enough to warrant calling out the militia, as was done at Shenandoah, but serious enough in the aggregate to arouse an apprehension that worse may follow if the operators try to start their mines with non-union labor. An attempt to start the Warnke washery near Pittston, on August 14, resulted in fatal injuries to two men and serious injuries to two more; two non-union miners were seriously wounded by shots from ambush, early in the morning of August 19, near Wilkesbarre; and the house of a non-union miner at Pittston was wrecked by dynamite the same morning, altho nobody was hurt. Patrick Sharpe, a strike leader, was shot and killed by a deputy at Nesquehoning on August 18; George Searar, another striker, was wounded by a mine foreman, near Pottsville, on August 25, and on the same day a non-union workman, August Schench, was stabbed in a small riot near Hazleton. On August 28 John Ruble, a non-union workman, was shot and killed near Bluefield, W. Va. All this violence is discountenanced and deplored by the strike leaders and by *The United Mine Workers' Journal*, the organ of the miners, which says that acts of violence "must be regretted by all who desire to see the anthracite strikers win," and adds:

"The United Mine Workers stand for lawful methods. They do not ask that they be exempt from any exactions of the law. But they do ask that the law be enforced impartially. They can not understand why an operator can carry on business in defiance of organic and statute law for years and escape the penalties, while an army is sent to suppress his employees if they engage in a mêlée. Both are wrong when they do so, and each should be punished according to his act, and there would be less danger of a mêlée if the lawless operator was swiftly punished for his infraction."

The New York *Worker* (Socialist) goes a step farther and excuses strike violence, while not advocating it. It says:

"The trade-union movement is not a movement of violence; the Socialist movement is not a movement of violence. Both trade-unionists and Socialists deplore and strive to prevent such outbreaks. But it is not for the capitalist class to talk of violence, for they are the first to use it and they are the ones who provoke it. The striker is struggling for his rights; the capitalist is struggling for robbery. It is well to remember that men are men, that we must take them as we find them and that there is a limit to human endurance. Violence preceded the Revolution, preceded the Civil War, preceded every great social change—it would be strange indeed if some of it did not creep into the struggle for labor's rights. The working class do not want violence; they want labor's rights by way of the ballot-box and a peaceful change. But when the will of the working class expresses itself, if the capitalists refuse to get from under they will be as chaff to the whirlwind."

And a still more radical view is taken by a writer in the Chicago *Free Society* (Anarchist) who declares that without more violence the strike will be a flat failure. To quote:

"It is for this law-abiding attitude that the results of the strike will be *nil*. It is law and property which have placed the miners in the miserable condition they are in; and only to the extent that these laws upholding slavery and property in natural resources are violated can their miserable condition be improved. People seem to forget that all changes in society have been achieved by violating the prevailing laws. The republics of France and the United States are institutions which resulted from outright lawlessness. Had Washington been defeated, he would have been hung as an outlaw and traitor. And thus it will be in the future. The law-breakers are the forerunners of a better society."

The fact that many of the disorderly strikers are foreigners is used by the Chicago *Public* (Single Tax) as the basis of an argument to prove that the mine-owners are really responsible for whatever violence may be committed by the miners. Its argument is as follows:

"One thing about the manifestations of violence in the region of the anthracite coal strike can not have escaped general observation. It is the fact that the American and Americanized strikers are not the ones who have become violent, but that the violent strikers are Lithuanians. These are foreigners from a part of the world where governmental tyranny is so perfect that violent strikes are the only kind possible. They are not Americanized and do not appreciate the difference. When they see uniformed troops quartered in their midst they are unable to understand that these are simply citizens, temporarily massed in military organization for the preservation of the public peace. To their imaginations these citizen soldiers are the same as the imperial soldiery, the military machine composed of dehumanized units with which they are familiar in their own subjugated homes. It is not remarkable, therefore, that they have stoned and mauled our citizen soldiers, any more than it is remarkable that they gave a violent turn to the strike. Nor would it be remarkable if, as their countrymen at home are even now doing, they broke out in open riotous revolt. But if they did, then where, as well for that as for what they have already done, should the moral responsibility rest? Plutocratic papers put it upon the officers of the miners' organization. But that is too obviously a special plea inspired by a special interest. No peaceable American strikers can be held morally responsible for the violence of unmanageable foreign mobs. The moral responsibility rests upon the managers of the coal companies. They have imported these violent classes for the purpose primarily of making a glut in the labor market to force down wages, and secondarily to have upon the ground an irresponsible mob which in times of strikes would create an excuse for calling out troops. Not only have they imported these men, but they have done so in violation of law. The presidents of the coal companies and the coal-owning railroads, therefore, and not Mitchell and his associates, are the persons who are morally guilty of these crimes against the peace in Pennsylvania, and upon them the burden of moral responsibility should fall."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

NEXT winter will see a good many cases of ;

THE only debt the Sultan will pay is the debt of nature.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE willingness of Mr. Alger seems to be very much akin to that of one Mr. Barkis.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. BRYAN still insists that the free-silver issue isn't dead. Horrible! Then we have buried the poor thing alive!—*The Atlanta Journal.*

BISHOP POTTER is now engaged in trying to settle the coal strike. The bishop has got to buy coal for two this winter.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

UP in Knox County it is said that the election officers in one ward counted only 716 votes out of the 532 ballots cast.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

BEFORE coming to this country to lecture Aguinaldo might hear of something to his advantage by addressing Ellen M. Stone.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Ohio man who dropped dead just after calling for a telephone number must have got the number he wanted at the first ring.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

TRULY, the rain falls upon good and bad alike, as the President says; but the trouble is that the bad have the umbrellas of the good.—*The Baltimore American.*

THE next step in the proceedings, if there is any respect for precedent, is to court-martial Admiral Higginson for capturing the enemy's fleet.—*The Baltimore American.*

WHEN the coal strike is finally settled, it will require a vast amount of arbitration to determine which New York newspaper is entitled to the credit.—*The Washington Post.*

"DID you see that item to the effect that Jupiter is 1,400 times the earth's size?" "Yes, I saw it." "Well, say, that must make Pierpont Morgan feel pretty small."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

MAYBE Mr. Kruger had this proposed lecture tour of the Boer generals in mind when he said the British would pay a price for the Transvaal that would "make humanity stagger."—*The Atlanta Journal.*

"YES, I'm encouraging my daughter to keep company with that Arctic explorer." "What's the reason?" "He'll be able to stand it in the parlor without any fire next winter."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SINCE the passage of the South Carolina law prohibiting the sale of pistols, dealers have done a fair business "renting" them. Trust officials are not the only successful law-evaders.—*The New York World.*

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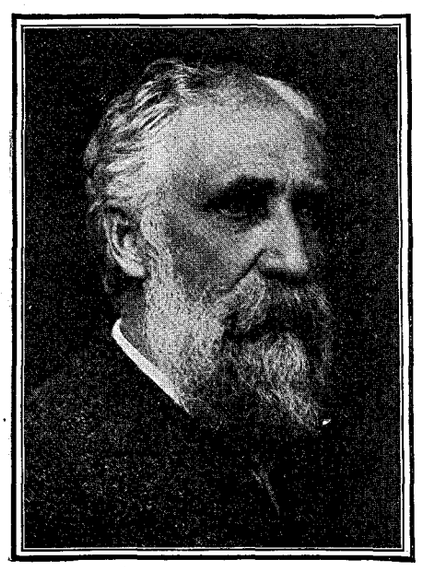
LETTERS AND ART.

FALSEHOOD IN FICTION.

AFTER the death of Charles Dudley Warner the more important of his recent magazine articles and addresses were collected for publication. These stray papers, together with a few posthumous essays, are now issued in book form, under the title "Fashions in Literature," and afford an intimate glimpse of the personality of a worthy representative of American letters. In a hitherto unpublished essay on "Truthfulness" Mr. Warner takes occasion to emphasize what at first sight seems a curious point, namely, the duty that the imaginative writer, and, in especial, the novelist, owes to *truth*. He declares:

"There may be just as much lying in novels as anywhere else. The novelist who offers us what he declares to be a figment of his own brain may be just as untrue as the reporter who sets forth a figment of his own brain which he declares to be a real occurrence. That is, just as much faithfulness to life is required of the novelist as of the reporter, and in a much higher degree. The novelist must not only tell the truth about life as he sees it, material and spiritual, but he must be faithful to his own conceptions. If fortunately he has genius enough to create a character that has reality to himself and to others, he must be faithful to that character. He must have conscience about it, and not misrepresent it, any more than he would misrepresent the sayings and doings of a person in real life. Of course if his own conception is not clear, he will be as unjust as in writing about a person in real life whose character he knew only by rumor. The novelist may be mistaken about his own creations and in his views of life, but if he have truthfulness in himself, sincerity will show in his work."



THE LATE CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

There are certain types of fiction, continues Mr. Warner, which, however imaginative their nature, convince us of their veracity. He cites such famous instances as "Robinson Crusoe," "The Pilgrim's Progress," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and "The Three Musketeers." These works carry the reader to a world of illusion. But it is "an illusion that satisfies; it is possible; it is good art; it has no moral deception in it." In contradistinction to such are the countless works of fiction "written without any sense of responsibility, and with very little experience," full of false views of human nature and of society. Mr. Warner writes further:

"Truthfulness is in no way opposed to invention or to the exercise of the imagination. When we say that the writer needs experience, we do not mean to intimate that his invention of character or plot should be literally limited to a person he has known, or to an incident that has occurred, but that they should be true to his experience. The writer may create an ideally perfect character, or an ideally bad character, and he may try him by a set of circumstances and events never before combined, and this creation may be so romantic as to go beyond the experience of any reader, that is to say, wholly imaginary (like a composed landscape which has no counterpart in any one view of a natural landscape), and yet it may be so consistent in itself, so true to an idea or an aspiration or a hope, that it will have the element of truthfulness and subserve a very high purpose. It may actually be truer to our sense of verity of life than an array of undeniable, naked facts set down without art and without imagination."

The quality of truthfulness, declares Mr. Warner, is a matter of spirit and intuition. It can only grow out of personal and literary integrity. He concludes:

"The habit of lying carried into fiction vitiates the best work, and perhaps it is easier to avoid it in pure romance than in the so-called novels of 'every-day life.' And this is probably the reason why so many of the novels of 'real life' are so much more offensively untruthful to us than the wildest romances. In the former the author could perhaps 'prove' every incident he narrates, and produce living every character he has attempted to describe. But the effect is that of a lie, either because he is not a master of his art, or because he has no literary conscience. He is like an artist who is more anxious to produce a meretricious effect than he is to be true to himself or to nature. An author who creates a character assumes a great responsibility, and if he has not integrity or knowledge enough to respect his own creation, no one else will respect it, and, worse than this, he will tell a falsehood to hosts of undiscriminating readers."

WAR AND POETRY.

WAR, as is pointed out by a recent writer, is the begetter of the earliest poetry of the world. Rude chants reciting deeds of battle are current among even the most primitive races, and doubtless were called into existence to stir men's emotions to that state of intoxication which makes them ready to violate the instinct of self-preservation and face violent death. The fierce joy of the ancient fighters burns in the Hebrew ballads of the Old Testament and in the epics of Homer and of Vergil. War furnished motives for Milton, for Shakespeare, for Sir Walter Scott. It has inspired many of the finest lyrics in the English tongue.

The Edinburgh Review (July), which puts forward these reflections, goes on to cite some of the historic instances of great war poetry. It says:

"One can hardly conceive a finer battle-lyric than Campbell's 'Hohenlinden.' It is not in the realistic style, yet there is in it nothing conventional as in Addison's 'Campaign.' It stands, as poetry should, half-way between the abstract and the concrete. In eight four-lined stanzas of concentrated speed, every word telling, and in a meter fitting like the make of a racehorse to its purpose, the poet brings before the imagination the quiet winter scene before the battle, the fierce excitement of the moments before the armies joined issue, the crash of the contending guns, the storm-center or crisis of the fight—and then the scene quiet once more, but morally how different, when the battle was over, and the armies had vanished!

'Tis morn, but scarce yon level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds rolling dun
Where furious Frank and fiery Hun
Shout in their sulfurous canopy.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave,
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.

Few, few shall part where many meet;
The snow shall be their winding-sheet,
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre. . . .

"In the 'Battle of the Baltic' Campbell seizes as truly the slow movement of the old sailing war-ships drifting into battle, and the gradual dying away of the cannonade as one enemy's ship after another was put out of action. The thing is not so much described as embodied in the movement of the verse. . . . Campbell's 'Mariners of England' is, perhaps, our best patriotic ode. It is an interesting example of the transmutation of a good old

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popular piece of verse into far finer metal. Then, again, Campbell's 'Soldier's Dream' is the most beautiful rendering in English verse of the war-weary mood. Altogether, if, as Eton boys used to be sagely instructed, 'a few good verses are better than a great many bad ones,' no British poet surpasses in this kind the Scotchman Campbell."

Linked with "Hohenlinden" is another immortal war-poem, Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," called forth by the sufferings of the Peninsular war. The Crimean war, which followed, produced a third war lyric that ranks with the English classics —Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade." In its half-dozen stanzas, declares *The Edinburgh Review*, "there is not a word too much or too little, or misplaced, or out of taste." Of Byron, who, it thinks, was "eminently qualified by temperament to be a great war-poet," *The Edinburgh Review* says:

"His 'Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold' splendidly embodies the fierce old Hebrew spirit. But Byron should have been born in France. He was out of sympathy with his own countrymen. His glorious stanzas on Waterloo were almost forced from him despite his will by the spirit of poetry:

> Last noon beheld them full of lusty life,
> Last eve in Beauty's circle proudly gay.
> The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife,
> The morn the marshaling in arms; the day
> Battle's magnificently stern array!
> The thunder-clouds close o'er it.

Never, indeed, was there a better theme than the Duchess of Richmond's ball, where Love and Gaiety vanished in the morning before the stern apparition of War and Death, nor has a theme been more superbly treated."

The following passing reference is made to American war poetry:

"The American Civil War was an embodiment of a great struggle of contending ideas; on the one side those of human freedom and the unity of the United States, on the other those of state liberty and rights of property. Some of the poetry which was born of it will be an enduring part of the American heritage. Of such a kind is Bret Harte's 'Réveillé,' with its stirring opening:

> Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
> And of armèd men the hum:
> Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
> Round the quick alarming drum,—
> Saying, "Come,
> Freemen, come!
> Ere your heritage be wasted," said the quick alarming drum.

"Whittier's 'Barbara Frietchie' is an excellent model of narration of a touching and striking incident of war."

The South African war, as *The Edinburgh Review* admits, has produced not a single poem which is likely to live. Even Mr. Kipling's verses are of an "ephemeral" character. It continues:

"Mr. Kipling's war-poetry is to that of Campbell, Scott, Byron, and Tennyson much what, in the sphere of another passion, the work of a novelist like Maupassant is to the 'Nouvelle Héloïse' of Rousseau, or to the 'Corinne' of Madame de Staël. He tears aside the veil of poetic weaving by which the beauties and glories of war are made to appear, the defects or ugliness hidden. This is something new. Mr. Kipling's is not the frank, childish pleasure in blood and carnage of old Norse, or Welsh, or Afghan bards reciting before barbarous audiences. He is the modern realistic artist consciously describing fights in which he has not taken part, or the amusement of a public which has also not taken part, but which likes to have its sensations excited in a novel manner. The grateful public, one may add, rewards its favored bard not, like the barbarous chief, with cups or chains of gold, but by the purchase of thousands of copies of cheaply printed volumes. It may be that poetry, like perhaps much else, passes—to borrow an expression from a discerning writer—through three stages: those of uncivilization, civilization, and decivilization—and that the last resembles the first, with an immense moral difference. If Mr. Kipling's lower treatment, for he has a much higher one at his command, anticipates or founds the war-poetry of the future, some will look back with regret to the style of 'Hohenlinden' and 'The Eve of Waterloo.'"

In concluding, *The Edinburgh Review* points out that, in spite of the great influence that war has exerted over the poetic mind, there are already many evidences of a revulsion of feeling. Moreover, it is a noteworthy fact that, in modern times, the greatest poets have not always written the best war-poetry. We quote again:

"The author of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore' was not a professional poet at all. Campbell, Scott, Macaulay do not rank among the highest stars in the poetical firmament, altho one of these was the greatest of British romance-writers, and another was one of the greatest of British historians. The distaste of poets for the subject is natural. War, notwithstanding the fine qualities and emotions which it evokes in the nobler natures, is a lower state than peace, as disease—altho it, too, may evoke certain virtues—is a lower state than health, and the poet who devotes himself to celebrate acts of war, altho his art may be redeemed if he can reveal the soul of good in things evil, does nevertheless choose a lower region when he might inhabit a higher. A Christian poet may pass through scenes of war, but it must be like Dante through Hell, on his way to Paradise. The loftiest poets have instinctively felt that their true and eternal business is to express, not the darkness of the world, but the manifestations of love and wisdom."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS.

LITTLE or no attention has been paid by the American press to the International Congress of Journalists recently held at Bern, Switzerland. According to French and Russian correspondents, the congress was of unusual interest and of no small importance to the newspaper world. Many countries were represented, and the discussions embraced the legal, economic, intellectual, and moral aspects of the profession of journalism. France, whose newspaper writers are well organized, had 79 delegates; Italy had 42; Germany, 29; Hungary, 25; Austria, 19; the United States, Belgium, and Portugal, 9 delegates each. Even Japan and Turkey were represented—each by 1 delegate. Few countries were wholly unrepresented.

From the detailed and elaborate accounts furnished by the correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* the following facts are taken in regard to the proceedings and work of the convention:

The object of the international council which directs the congresses, and of the gatherings themselves, is the elevation of journalism to the rank of a liberal and honorable profession. The methods favored are: Special training for the vocation in schools of journalism or in colleges having courses or departments for this profession; organization; security of tenure and, possibly a provision for the pensioning of retiring journalists; "courts of honor" or of arbitration for the settlement of controversies among newspaper men and editors; the protection of newspapers against oppressive and unreasonable libel laws; a reduction of postal rates on newspapers; international subscription rates, etc.

Various reports and resolutions covering these propositions were discussed by the congress, and several commissions were appointed to prepare definite by-laws for submission to the next congress, which is to meet in 1903 at St. Louis at the request of the governor of Missouri and the mayor of the city named.

A resolution demanding freedom of the press and the abolition of the censorship where it still exists was rejected as having too political a tendency, the congress being determined to avoid all extraneous and political questions. A resolution was adopted approving the Italian press bill, which provides for formal contracts between journalists and publishers and prevents arbitrary dismissals for improper reasons. Another resolution instructed

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the delegates to prepare papers on the conditions of journalism and press workers in their respective countries. The questions of copyright, illustrations, etc., were likewise considered.

It is remarkable that the well-known Institute of British Journalists refused to send delegates to the congress on account of the general hostility of the continental press toward England during the Anglo-Boer war. The federal and cantonal governments of Switzerland took great interest in the congress, and as a result of its recommendations the government decided to establish a chair of journalism at the Bern University.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ART FOR THE CITY.

ART is generally regarded in the light of a luxury—as something apart from daily life. Mr. Frederick S. Lamb, secretary of the Municipal Art Society of New York, and president of the Architectural League of America, appeals for an art "that touches the lives of the people; that will be in their streets, in their parks, in their homes." He writes (in *The Craftsman*, July):

"It is strange in this country to speak of the nature or of the art of a city, yet both are essential to the well-being of any great metropolis. How art has drifted from the realization that it is in any way an integral part of our city! How little is thought of the effect of color, form, light and shade on the mind of the citizen! Art was the picture-writing of the Assyrian, the vase of the Egyptian, the statue of the Greek, the Colosseum of Rome, the Madonna of the Christian religion. Art now is the print, the etching, the picture in its gilded frame. Art is what can be exhibited in the salon; all else is commerce. The picture-writing, a city's heraldry, is done by some expatriated foreigner; the city's fountains, its vases, are machine-made, their defects condoned by high-sounding names.

"The city's statues, whether soldiers' monuments or citizen memorials, are equally acceptable, whether they are the work of an eminent sculptor or that of some nameless monumental company. The city's paintings, alas, exist no more! Our public buildings greet us not with record of their history, but with blank walls of untinted hue."

Proceeding to a consideration of the practical steps that could be taken to make our cities more beautiful, Mr. Lamb declares:

"The first thing that suggests itself is the diagonal or radiating street, which gives more extended vista and suggests the possibility of this vista being terminated by some great public monument or statue. The radiating angles give, by their intersection with cross streets, corner spaces, which can be successfully treated with artistic memorials, or objects of utility, as, for example, the Fontaine St. Michel in Paris. There are hundreds of such opportunities in our cities, none of which have as yet been utilized. When a city has, as our great cities have, rivers to cross, the bridge, which is a continuation of the street, becomes a point at which artistic embellishment can be of great advantage; the approaches to the bridge, the towers of the bridge, the various sections of the bridge, may be embellished and emphasized with statuary of historic character.

"So much for the street and bridge. Now is it not possible to take the block system, as we have it, and by a few radical changes, not so extensive as they may at first seem, secure an artistic and beneficial result? Would it not be possible to pierce the blocks from side to side by means of galleries or arcades, thus giving not only light and air, but increased facilities of communication? Our block is a cumbersome one and of unwieldy proportion, some two hundred by eight hundred feet. Why would it not be possible to pierce these blocks by small or subsidiary streets or arcades, increasing the intercommunication, and at the same time offering space which could be treated with shrubs and flowers, and would make what is now an uninteresting rectangle, a residential section of interest and beauty? . . . .

"If we go one step farther and consider the possibility of property being treated in spaces greater than the city lot, what changes may not be suggested? It is not too much to predict that in the near future our great cities will, instead of erecting their public buildings at random, create one great center or block, in which all civic activities may have place. While it may not be possible to achieve these results at one time, it is possible so to arrange our designs that from time to time they may be added to, until the final result is accomplished."

MR. FREDERICK S. LAMB AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO.

Many of Mr. Lamb's suggestions have already been carried out in various parts of the world. The city of Washington, as is well known, is being built on a basis of well-defined esthetic principles. Paris is world-famous for its beautiful architecture, squares, and boulevards. Its Opera House, remarks Mr. Lamb, is notable not only because it is practically the first successful building to give exterior expression of interior form, but because it is a "most perfect example of the true placing of a monumental building at the terminus of a prearranged vista." Again, in Vienna, a remarkable scheme of connecting parks with occasional buildings has been devised, with very successful results. And in Belgium a national society is carrying on a continuous crusade against all forms of commercial ugliness. Mr. Lamb concludes:

"Only the *most* perfect beauty can be obtained by combined effort for common appreciation.

"The cathedrals, those monuments of the Middle Ages, were the outcome of the gild. They are the precious inheritance which the combined effort of that period left to us. Then, the gild was inspired with a higher motive than inspires us today. Then, the craftsman must have produced a masterpiece that he might become the master workman. Then, quality of work was the standard of admission, and this produced higher ideals and a higher intelligence. Then, the workman needed the gild, now the gild needs the workman. Then, art did not have to be pleaded for, for every craftsman was an artist. Then, architecture was 'frozen music.' Then, the cathedral was the great stone

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Bible for those who could not read save through pictures. Then, the town hall was a great stone symbol of commonwealth and unity, studded thick with carved and painted lessons; speaking to the citizen with its statues and mural tablets. Then, even the humblest citizen might aspire to be recorded upon its walls for a heroic deed or a generous act. Then, art sprang from the merchant, the magistrate, the artisan; then, art was 'of the people, for the people, by the people.'

"'They builded better than they knew' is said of the ancients. Perhaps we of to-day shall learn the lesson which antique monuments, properly understood, bring to us, and with the great commercial forces which surround and dominate us create a city which for all future ages shall be the City Beautiful."

A PLEA FOR AN EDUCATIONAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

"IT is generally agreed that there are already too many universities in America. That is the reason why one more is urgently needed." With this apparent paradox Mr. Herbert W. Horwill, an English Nonconformist minister who is now on the editorial staff of *The Forum*, opens an article in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* on "A National Standard in Higher Education." He goes on to say:

"The greater the number of banks in a city, the more necessary is a clearing-house. It is the multiplicity, not the paucity, of magazines that has brought into existence a *Review of Reviews*. In like manner, the very energy which America has shown in the establishment of places of higher education requires that these institutions be supplemented. The rapidity of their growth and extension is the strongest reason for devising a scheme to coordinate and systematize the miscellaneous educational forces of the country."

As long as degree-giving bodies were few, continues Mr. Horwill, it meant something to be a graduate. But to-day "the mere statement that a man is an A.B. gives scarcely any indication of his intellectual quality." We quote further:

"A distinct value is of course attached to a degree won at a university which possesses a national reputation, but it would be difficult for even the commissioner of education himself to gage accurately the comparative worth of the degrees granted by all the institutions which he admits to his list of colleges and universities. It is absolutely impossible for an average member of a board of trustees or of any kind of appointing committee to tell whether a graduate of a college in one latitude and longitude is likely to be a better scholar than one whose *alma mater* is to be discovered on another part of the map."

The "one thing needed," in Mr. Horwill's opinion, is "the establishment of a common standard, by reference to which it will be possible to fix the academic position of individual students, whether they come from Walla Walla or from Tallahassee, and indirectly to estimate the comparative value of the training given in the colleges which send them out." The first step toward this end would be, he maintains, the establishment of a new degree-giving body, a "Senatus Academicus," on a basis which may be briefly described as follows:

The nucleus of the new university would be a board of experts, representing the most authoritative educational opinion of the country. These would constitute a senate, which would draw up the curriculum for degrees and appoint examiners in various subjects. The university would have its office in the national capital, but its examinations would be conducted simultaneously, according to uniform regulations, and under the direction of local supervisors, at a large number of centers in all parts of the country. The examinations would be strict and comprehensive in character and regularly graded. Candidates would be admitted without any limitation of sex, or race, or creed. A candidate for a degree might have been educated at any college in America or out of it; it would not make the least difference to his eligibility for a degree. He would be judged by his examination and by that alone. The degree conferred (let it be called "A.B., Senat. Acad.") would furnish a definite national standard. It would be intelligible from the first, and would in a few years acquire its own connotation.

Mr. Horwill believes that "higher education would be further advanced by such an agency than by the founding of several universities of the usual kind." The new system, he contends, (1) would provide a new opportunity for ambitious youths of narrow means who can not afford a university course; (2) would furnish an intelligible standard of proficiency in the case of graduates seeking posts as teachers; and (3) would sensibly raise the standards of colleges which have hitherto been content with low aims and still lower performances. It would also be likely to give the smaller colleges a better chance; for a college whose students acquitted themselves honorably for a succession of years in the examinations of the new university would gain a reputation extending far beyond the boundaries of its own State. Mr. Horwill writes further:

"There is good reason to believe that a university of this type is just now the chief need of American higher education. The scheme with which Mr. Carnegie's name has recently been connected is, as an ideal scheme, wholly admirable. The provision of greater opportunities for post-graduate study naturally appears to be one of the most wholesome methods possible for the absorption of surplus wealth. In certain circumstances this would be so. But I am not sure that this is precisely the direction in which the next advance may most profitably be made. In the present condition of things an increase of the facilities for post-graduate study might even aggravate one of the most serious dangers now threatening the educational system of America. For the principal trouble with American education to-day is that it is top-heavy. The ultimate stage is reached too early. Men are attempting the work of specialists in post-graduate classes when they are still freshmen in everything except the name. The consequence is that this excess of zeal for original production defeats its own end, and that what are supposed to be finished products show painful signs of crude workmanship. The remedy is to be found—if one may compare the educational system to a building—not in putting additional masonry into the highest story, but in laying more substantial foundations and strengthening the main structure. And this most necessary reform would, I believe, be accomplished to a considerable degree by the execution of such a scheme as has been outlined in this paper."

The educational institution proposed by Mr. Horwill is much more than a matter of theory; for, as he points out, its main features are already embodied in the University of London. This university is primarily an examining body, and its standards of scholarship are so high that "a B.A. pass degree at London is everywhere regarded as a much better evidence of ability and education than a similar degree at Oxford and Cambridge." The greatest service, however, that the University of London has rendered to English education has been in the effect it has had in improving the quality of teaching. "Quite recently," declares Mr. Horwill, "this university has been made the nucleus of a scheme for the coordination of higher education in London, and has thus become to some extent a teaching university; but it will continue to render, concurrently, its special service as a national institution to private students and small colleges in all parts of the country."

NOTES.

THE following is *The Bookman's* September list of the six best-selling books of the past month:

1. The Virginian.—Wister.
2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
3. The Mississippi Bubble.—Hough.
4. Dorothy Vernon.—Major.
5. Ranson's Folly.—Davis.
6. The Hound of the Baskervilles.—Doyle.

EMILE ZOLA'S new book, the third in his series, "The Four Gospels," is to be called "Verité." It depicts the struggle between a free-thinking husband and a Catholic wife over the question of the child and its education. M. Zola, declares the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, regards the church as an anti-social power, and is convinced of the necessity of wresting womankind from priestly influences if men are to emancipate themselves.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE COMING MAN.

AN interesting forecast of the probable nature of the human beings who are to people the earth in centuries to come has been made by Prof. Henry L. Bruner, of Butler University, Indianapolis. Professor Bruner's prophecy, which is said to be "based on the life-time study of nature and evolution," is given in *Mind and Body*, and a synopsis of it appears in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, from which the following paragraphs are quoted. To begin with, we are told that the coming man will be better developed than the man of the present day, just as we, according to the writer, are better developed than our savage ancestors.

"In the educational institutions of the future physical development will be compulsory, until exercising the body uniformly and making himself a well-rounded specimen of humanity shall become a firmly established habit with every member of the race.

"Sandow and other athletes of to-day are already better developed than were the best Greek models.

"The automobile and other labor-saving machines will not tend to make the coming man a weakling. The man who will drive an auto rather than walk and will thus store up vitality, will go out into the fresh air to row or play golf, and his son will go to college and become an athlete.

"The man whose bodily energy is saved by labor-killing devices introduced in the workshops will have a surplus of physical energy to be expended in more wholesome exercise than that to be found indoors.

"The future man will live longer. Within a few generations old age will not fall upon men until the century mark is reached. Communicable diseases will have been brought under complete control. Insects which carry disease will have been exterminated.

"It is probable that the number of man's ribs will be reduced by the complete loss of the floating ribs, and perhaps also by degeneration at the upper end of the thorax.

"The human foot, which has come from a grasping organ, such as we find in some apes, to a mere ambulatory appendage, will probably suffer the loss of the fifth toe, and the man of the future will become a four-toed animal.

"The future man will not die of appendicitis; even at the present time, in people of sixty years of age, the appendix is closed in more than fifty per cent. of the cases observed. This reduction has already begun in embryonic life. In adults about thirty-two per cent. of the cases examined disclosed the fact that the appendix was wholly or partially closed. These facts point to the total closing of the appendix in future generations.

"In the man of the future the muscles of the face, which are progressively developing in response to the improvement of the intellect, will display still greater delicacy of adjustment and better adaptation to the expression of the various moods of the mind. Vivacity and diversion of expression, the mirror of the higher psychical activity, will increase with the growth of man."

As regards the organs of sense, they will continue to undergo a certain amount of modification in the future as they have in the past. The sense organs of the present man have lost in certain directions, but they have gained greatly, the writer tells us, in range of usefulness. The nose, for instance, which occupies a subordinate place among the sense organs of man, has undergone marked degeneration; but this has been made good by the application of the organ to more varied uses. To quote again:

"In the man of the future the ear will have the power of detecting a greater variety of sounds, but at the expense of acuteness of hearing. The future man will hear higher and lower sounds. . . . . .

"The eye of the future man will have a greater range of vision, but it will be less acute. It will become less of a telescope and more of a panoramic camera.

"The man of the future will see colors not now perceptible to us, colors above the violet and below the red. He will also perceive more shades, tints, and tones of all the colors.

"The sense of feeling will become more delicate. The future man will suffer more than we of to-day from heat and cold when exposed to either, but his greater sensitiveness in detecting approaching changes of temperature will enable him better to protect himself.

"The man of to-morrow will be much more sensitive in discriminating rough or smooth, moist or dry, soft or hard surfaces. The more highly developed man becomes, the more pain he will suffer from shock. This rule will apply so long as every other condition shall remain equal.

"The greater the increase in refinement and sensibility, the greater will be the future man's ability to feel extreme pain and extreme pleasure; but as in the case of temperature, he will better know how to protect himself from the extremes of pain in such a manner that his sum of pleasures will constantly increase, while on the other hand his sum of pain will constantly diminish.

"No new sense will be developed by the future man. The greater delicacy and refinement of his senses will not make him more sensual in the narrow meaning of the word. He will appreciate his senses better and will educate them to a greater degree. He will enjoy them more. As to the complexion and eyes of the future man, I believe that the ultra blond and the ultra brunette type will constantly decline. Uniformity of the color of the eyes and the hair, however, will never be reached.

"The man of the future will have superior teeth and hair. The lives of savages are shortened by the early decay of their teeth. The future man's teeth will be improved, because he will take better care of them. The same is true of the head. There was more baldness in the days of nightcaps than there is now. . . . .

"The man of the future will become more and more distinctly human. We may safely assume that the brain will play the greatest part in his development and that it will undergo great development and evolution.

"Man's improvement will probably affect both the quality of the brain and its size. This latter has constantly increased as man has advanced from lower to higher spheres.

"Corresponding to the increase in the complexity of the brain, there will come a prolongation of the period of infancy for each individual man—that is to say, it will require a much longer time for the brain to reach maturity and to work out the more complicated communication between its different parts.

"The future man will be more inventive and creative. His written and spoken language will be more economical. There will be a language in which there is a term to express each distinctive idea. Men will talk and think as well as write more rapidly. We can write much faster than our ancestors.

"Thought-saving machines will relieve the future man of much of his present routine of brainwork. Mathematical calculations and all such drudgery will be performed by machine, and the thought thus saved will be expended in other pursuits.

"The memory of the future man will be of greater range, but less acute as to useless detail. To-day we remember a hundred things to each one thing remembered by the savage, but of that one thing the uncivilized man can remember more details. . . . .

"The sex of the future man will be predeterminable. For a time there will be a preponderance of one sex and then of another.

"The first generation will probably show a preference for boys. Predominance of the males will result in a demand for more females, and there will consequently be a reaction in favor of women in the second generation; but eventually the two sexes will be equally divided as to numbers."

A Massacre of Household Insects.—A method of killing at once all the objectionable insects in a house, no matter how many they may be or where they may be concealed, is set forth in Circular No. 6 of the United States Department of Agriculture. This method is to fill the house with a great volume of hydrocyanic acid gas (prussic acid), which is almost instantly fatal to life. As the gas is as fatal to human beings as to insects, this fumigation must be carried out with the utmost precaution. It would probably be dangerous for amateurs to attempt it, so the directions given in the circular are not repro-

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duced here; but those who are suffering from the inroads of moths, roaches, and other vermin may be interested in the following account of the result of a three-hours' fumigation of a house in Washington, D. C.:

"The results of the fumigation were eminently satisfactory; no living insects could be found in the house. The roaches, by thousands, had come out from their hiding-places in a vain effort to escape, and had rushed to the cracks under doors and windows, and had there perished. Sometimes they had the appearance of being alive and about to run, and a touch was necessary to demonstrate that they were dead, having been arrested instantly while in motion, their limbs extended in the normal position for running. Flies, roaches, and bedbugs, and without doubt all the other household pests, were killed. The bedbugs, against which the fumigation was especially directed, were found dead in numbers under trunks and about the beds."

VOLCANOES, NEW STARS, AND THE END OF THE WORLD.

TAKING the catastrophe at Martinique for his text, the possibility of a similar but enormously greater cataclysm is discussed by Louis Rabourdin in *Cosmos* (Paris). M. Rabourdin imagines a disaster so great as to involve the whole earth. If such an event should occur he thinks that from a distant world its appearance and progress would exactly parallel what we ourselves see in the case of the "Novæ," or new stars that blaze out in the heavens from time to time. After discussing the stability of the earth's crust, and concluding that the floor on which we stand is not by any means as safe as it seems, he goes on to say:

"Suppose that, following upon an extraordinary twisting movement due to retreat of the central mass, a whole portion of the sea-bottom should give way, and falling suddenly should let in the mass of the ocean's waters upon the incandescent interior matter. The water would be decomposed by the heat, the hydrogen would burn, and it would burn more as it had access to more oxygen.

"The conflagration would thus gain gradually in force, accompanied by electric phenomena, and the greater part of the earth's crust would probably be displaced.

"The earth, passing through a critical epoch and returning for the time being to its formative period, would again be nothing but a globe of fire.

"For the far-off worlds that swing in sidereal space, this would be the phenomenon of a new star that blazes out all at once, increases in brillancy as if it would eclipse the luminous splendor of all its neighbors, and then becomes feebler and feebler, to disappear finally forever in the profound darkness of the limitless distance.

"But the terrestrial crush would not be dispersed in air; its shattered particles would not be projected into space. They would remain fixed, so to speak, on the pasty mass on which they rest. And the gases that would be formed under this burning mass, compressed under the chaotic substance of the crust, would liquefy under an enormous pressure.

"This is just what is revealed by the spectra of the 'new stars.' These abnormal pressures have been especially noticed in the spectrum of the Nova of 1892 and in all the new stars that have appeared in recent years.

"After this frightful catastrophe had produced in this manner the appearance of a new sun, the time would come when its ephemeral light would begin to be extinguished.

"It might happen that the phenomenon would not diminish in intensity over the whole surface of the globe. . . . One region might become less active because the elements that favored conflagration were exhausted there. . . . Little by little the dark points would become more definite and would extend, . . . so that, brought around periodically by the rotation of the globe, they would give rise to a variable star.

"This is just what happens in the Novæ; first we find differences of brilliancy without periodical variation . . . then, little by little, a periodicity becomes established, indicating clearly the duration of revolution. Finally, the star fades out little by little and dies as a sun to be revived as a fertile globe.

"In our hypothesis, our earth would cool off relatively soon, because the climatological conditions would not be the same as at its formation. The waters would condense, the seas and continents would be differently distributed over its surface, and another era of life would begin.

"A relative frequency of new stars is now being noticed. The Novæ, as astronomers call them, all (or almost all) have the lines of hydrogen; some are, or rather have been, variable.

"Is their appearance to be explained on the theory that we have just advanced? No one can know at present how this is. Perhaps the Novæ are warnings—far off, but living examples of the fate that awaits us some day or other.

"According to the prophecies, the earth should perish by fire. Perhaps our suffering and corrupt humanity is fated to disappear at some future time in the bursting forth of some gigantic furnace of this kind.

"Perhaps!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELATIVE SIZE OF OBJECTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

DOES photography render faithfully the relative size of objects at different distances? It seems to most persons that objects in the foreground are made unduly large in a photograph and that those in the background are correspondingly small. A room of ordinary size looks inordinately deep in a photograph, and in landscape photography mountains that appear towering to the eye are pictured as scarcely noticeable elevations. The works of many artists appear much more faithful. Their mountains really tower and the objects in their foregrounds do not monopolize their canvases. And yet we know that the photograph is exactly similar to the image that is thrown on the retina and that the painting is distorted. In *La Nature* (August 2), M. E. Colardeau calls attention to the fact that when a photograph is viewed through the stereoscope its apparent unfaithfulness to nature disappears. The single photograph or painting is in fact abnormal, and a certain amount of distortion is necessary to make it seem correct to the eye. Of course it is possible to go too far, as do the Chinese artists who represent all objects in their actual relative sizes, disregarding their distances from the eye; but it would appear that artists who rely on the relative magnitudes of objects as depicted photographically, or who adhere rigidly to the results of optical measurements, are no more likely to produce a "natural" result. M. Colardeau introduces his article by describing some interesting photographic experiments. He writes:

THE DECEITFUL PHOTOGRAPH.

FIG. 1.—The bottles appear the same size and the glasses unequal.

FIG. 2.—The bottles and the glasses, actual relative sizes.

"Suppose that we photograph simultaneously objects that are geometrically similar but of different sizes, placing them at distances from the objective that are to each other as their sizes. They will then all subtend the same angle at the photographic lens, and will be reproduced on the sensitive plate as if of equal size. If we examine the print directly with the naked eye, and if we have nothing to serve for comparison, we shall think that

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the objects are of the same size. The appearance of the print will thus be absolutely false.

"But suppose that the photograph has been taken with a stereoscopic apparatus and is examined through the stereoscope. Owing to the sensation of depth given by this instrument, and to the variation of the angle of convergence of the eyes when we pass from the examination of the furthest object to the nearest one, we shall discover the truth. We shall continue to see them both under the same angle, but as the stereoscope tells us that one is farther away than the other, we judge that it is the larger. . . . . .

"In consequence of these facts we are led to doubt the legitimacy, in some cases, of a method generally adopted in teaching drawing, which consists in taking at arm's length, with a graduated ruler, the measures of the relative dimensions of the various objects that are to figure in the picture. It is clear that a design made under these conditions, altho geometrically exact from the point of view of perspective, as in a photograph, may nevertheless present a deceitful aspect.

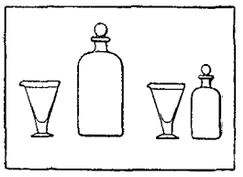

FIG. 3.—Drawing made without measurement.

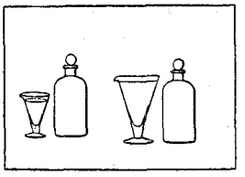

FIG. 4.—Drawing made with measurements.

"I have endeavored to verify this by experiment, by causing to be executed by two draftsmen (who had not been informed beforehand of the experiment) drawings of the objects shown in the picture—two bottles of different sizes and two equal glasses. After placing the first draftsman in the same place where the camera had been, I told him to take, at arm's length, measures of the objects and to place the result as faithfully as possible on paper. On the other hand, I told the second to take no measure, but to try to get an idea of the form and size of the object by simple examination at a distance, and to place the result on paper so as to give the best idea possible of the actual objects. Figs. 3 and 4 show the two drawings; we see that the result is the same as in the photographs Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The drawing in Fig. 4, executed according to measurement, is the very one that is deceitful.

"The conclusion would appear to be that when we have to draw from nature a subject in which perspective is to play a very important part, and in which some objects are in the foreground, while others are in the distant background, we must not believe that we shall necessarily get the best possible effect by putting down strictly the results given by measurements. The measurements taken in the foreground must be diminished and those in the background must be increased. . . . . .

"It is not difficult to assure oneself, by examination of pictures made by eminent artists, that rectifications of this kind have actually been made by them, either knowingly or not, in the execution of their works. . . . . .

"In plain photography, the importance of the foreground, so far as the dimensions of the objects therein are concerned, is strongly augmented, to the detriment of that of the background. Stereoscopic vision rectifies these defects and makes natural an image which, examined with the unaided eye, would be unacceptable.

"In any collection of stereoscopic pictures, we find some which, seen with the naked eye, show objects of little interest in the foreground that occupy half the area of the picture, while the background, which contains the interesting part, is almost unnoticed because of the relatively small size of the images in it. With the stereoscope the aspect of these pictures is wholly changed. The eye spontaneously neglects the foreground to seek in the background its interesting peculiarities. This fact is well known to all who are familiar with the stereoscope."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Passage of Sound Through Walls.—When sound passes through a thin solid partition, it does so, not by conduction of the sound-wave through the substance of the partition, but by to-and-fro vibration of the whole wall, which sets up a new sound wave in the air on the opposite side. This is shown by experiments made by Dr. F. L. Tufts and described by him in *The American Journal of Science* (June). His investigation further shows that the intensity of the transmuted sound depends mainly on the rigidity of the partition, the only other factor being its mass. Dr. Tufts finds that the practise of building sound-proof rooms, such as telephone-booths, of double walls, with air spaces, has no scientific warrant. The increased rigidity due to placing the partitions in contact would more than make up for the advantage of the intervening air space. In closing, Dr. Tufts says:

"The above experiments show that the commonly accepted analogy between the transmission of sound and that of light does not hold where the sound is transmitted from the air on one side of a solid medium, through the medium, to the air on the other side. In such cases it has been found that an entirely different principle is involved, and that the transmission takes place as a to-and-fro vibration of the wall itself, and not as an elastic wave traveling through it."

QUICK TIME ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

WE are now witnessing the beginning of a new era in transcontinental transportation, at least so far as speed is concerned. This is marked by the establishment of the new twenty-hour trains to Chicago, and by the quickening of train service further west to keep pace with them, so that the New Yorker may now reach Denver in forty-five hours and Los Angeles in ninety hours. Henry Herbert McClure, writing of these changes in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, August), notes that there seems to be a general movement on the part of the great railroad systems of the country to save time across the continent and to draw closer together the important cities along the way. He goes on:

"The accomplishment of these new records and their maintenance as a regular daily occurrence place this country in the fore rank so far as railway facilities and fast long-distance speed are concerned. It is true that the Sud Express on the Orleans and Midi Railroad, running from Paris to Bayonne, makes an average of five miles per hour more than the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central, but the French train travels only half as far as the American. As a matter of fact, however, few trains in the world cover such long distances as those in this country, and comparisons are scarcely just. For example, the Siberian Express, running between Moscow and Irkutsk, makes 3,400 miles in eight days, an average of about one-third the speed of our trains. No one would regard this record as representing the best that Russian trains could do over distances of from 500 to 1,000 miles. . . . . .

"The business man of New York City is now able to mail a letter to his agent in Chicago on Monday and receive his reply on Wednesday morning. A tremendous advantage of the new train service is that, since the mails at New York close now six hours later, a whole business day is gained at St. Louis and points further west. . . . . .

"It is a curious fact, but he who travels on one of these twentieth-century trains can scarcely appreciate more than the results. It does not seem to him that the train is moving swifter than an ordinary passenger-train; but when he arrives at his destination, a thousand miles away, eight hours sooner than has been his custom, then he realizes that something unusual has happened en route. He has the feeling that the trip has been exceedingly comfortable, and he may have noticed that his train has made few stops—very short ones; that the engines were changed quickly, and that no time was wasted in getting under way again. . . . . .

"An old railroad man was asked where it was that these trains gained eight hours on the average trains running between New York and Chicago.

"'Suppose two men started out to run a mile race,' he replied.

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'If one of them had to stop every hundred yards and the other ran right on, which one do you think would win?'

"Fewer stops, then, have contributed to the saving of time, but other elements have entered into the matter. During the past five years millions of dollars have been spent in improving track and rolling stock, in shortening distances, and in reducing grades. There is now complete from Boston to Omaha a double-track line of railways. Every mile of this is guarded from wreck by the block signals. Many trains a day travel over the lines with absolute safety. The engines are heavier than formerly. Their capacity for coal and water is greater, and hence longer runs can be made without stops. Where division points were formerly 150 miles apart they are now separated by more than 200 miles. These are a few of the qualifications for speed.

"Indeed, if one desired to account for all of the elements which combine in the result of present-day speed and comfort in long-distance travel it would be necessary to review the whole history of railroading. It is a far cry even from the service of twenty-five years ago to that of to-day. It is not so long since parlor and sleeping-cars were unknown; twenty-five miles an hour was considered a good speed for a passenger-train; there were no air-brakes, no safety devices. Travel, even for five hundred miles, required considerable physical endurance. Now, however, New York to San Francisco is an easier journey than New York to Chicago was formerly. Electrically lighted trains, with library, buffet, dining, sleeping, and observation cars drawn by huge greyhounds of steel, whirl swiftly and safely over a pathway whose every mile is a monument in stone and steel to the engineering ability of our country. The traveler has every comfort at hand—a telephone is at his elbow, a bath-room and a barber shop are at his disposal.

"Through the West, at least, as great changes have taken place in the country. In thirty years' time the granary of the world has been opened up. Unbroken wastes have given place to thousands of prosperous towns. Maps were made and remade, and a geographical text-book was not long in getting out of date. The growth of the West, as well as the development of the East, was not only fostered by the great railroads, but it was met and anticipated by them. Witness the rapid introduction of every modern invention which may be applied to railroading. On the Chicago and Northwestern and the Illinois Central railroads passengers may telephone from the moving train to any point within the range of long-distance telephony. On a Texas railway wireless telegraphy is now being installed for the purpose of preventing collisions. The new twenty-hour trains between New York and Chicago are lighted with electricity generated by dynamos attached to the car-axles. These are mere details which indicate the struggle for the best service possible."

WHERE IS THE SEAT OF THE INTELLECT?

SCIENTIFIC investigators have not yet agreed whether the best part of our intellectual processes goes on in the prefrontal lobes of the brain or in those at the back of the head. It is pointed out by *The Medical Record*, which quotes from a description of recent investigations in the London *Standard*, that the latest research goes to strengthen the opinion that our best thinking is done by the back of the brain. Speaking of recent experiments by Dr. Phelps, *The Record* says:

"In the course of Dr. Phelps's investigations some 295 cases of brain injury and disease were examined. In all save two it was noted that interference of an extensive nature with the prefrontal region resulted in serious disturbance of the mental faculties. Less severe injury produced less marked effects.

"As to the relative importance of the two lobes of the cerebrum, it is well known that each half governs the opposite side of the body, and that the left brain is superior in mental faculties to the right. Dr. Phelps not only calls attention to the unquestioned superior functional importance of our left brain, but also insists that it is the intellectual half. The fact is pointed out that the right half is capable of sustaining severe injury without the sequence of marked mental ill-effects, and instances are quoted in support of this assertion. Cases of this kind have been, on many occasions, a puzzle to physiologists, insomuch as the injury to the brain has not been attended with commensurate mental disturbance.

"If it can be shown conclusively that the left brain is the seat of the intellect, and proceeding upon the hypothesis that severe injuries to the head which do not produce utter mental wreck really involve only the right lobe, then a partial explanation will have been afforded of conditions attending brain injuries which have long puzzled physiologists.

"While Dr. Phelps's theories are ingenious and plausible, they are not conclusive, and much has yet to be learned concerning the brain and its workings ere the last word has been said. There are, says *The Standard*, physiologists who declare that we have really two brains, and that while the left lobe is the Jekyll of the intellect, the right, on occasion at least, is apt to play the part of Hyde."

A Laboratory Measure of the Sun's Distance.—A method of deducing the sun's distance from a careful measure of a space only a few yards in length seems absurd, yet such a method is described and advocated by Prof. A. A. Michelson—a great authority on the subject. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"The mean distance of the sun from the earth, or the mean semidiameter of the earth's annual orbit, is a very important astronomical constant, as it forms the base line for estimating the distances of stars. Its accurate measurement has been the quest of astronomers for centuries, under the title of 'the mean solar equatorial parallax,' or the mean angle subtended by the earth's radius to a hypothetical observer of the sun's center. This angle is something like 8¾ seconds of arc (usually taken as 8.78) with a probable error of $\frac{1}{175}$, obtained from purely astronomical observations. Michelson shows that by purely optical methods the observed velocity of light and the observed sidereal aberration constant give a solar parallax of 8.808″, with a probable error of less than $\frac{1}{1000}$. He regards the optical methods of measuring the sun's distance as inherently more trustworthy, and far less expensive, than the astronomical methods. . . . It seems curious to reflect that the most accurate way of measuring the distance of about 150,000,000 kilometers to the sun is by carefully measuring a distance of three meters, and the time it takes light to travel to and fro across this little space."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is reported," says *The American Machinist*, "that the Krupp establishment will decline to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, the reason given being that the large gun which they exhibited at Chicago and which it seems they expected to sell here was not purchased and is still on their hands. In addition, they are said to object to the fact that no decorations of any kind are obtainable in an American exhibition. The impulse which one might feel to smile a little at this latter reason may be checked by a contemplation of the eagerness with which decorations were sought by some Americans at Paris."

The man who put green spectacles on his horse, and then fed him with shavings, is well known to history. He apparently has a rival in a Berlin chemist, who, according to *The American Inventor*, has secured a patent on a compound for animal food, which has sawdust for its chief ingredient. "The inventor argues that as many animals have a liking for the roots and leaves of trees and shrubs and apparently find plenty of sustenance in such articles of diet, such animals should subsist equally as well as upon sawdust when properly prepared. Speaking of his invention the inventor said recently: 'A very cheap cattle food can be prepared in this manner, to which may be added potato peelings, corn husks, and shells of grain, and the residue from the sugar-beet after the sugar has been extracted.'"

"It is reported," says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, "that the Boston and Maine and the Boston and Albany railroads are about to discontinue oiling their roadbeds, after a three years' trial. The New York, New Haven and Hartford has also given up the practise, and the Long Island Railroad discontinued the practise about a year ago. Several of these roads are ballasting the permanent way with broken stone, which, after the rain has thoroughly washed it, gives no further trouble from dust. Elsewhere the oiled roadbed is giving every satisfaction. On the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, when the road was first oiled, enough was put on to penetrate the ballast to a depth of four inches. From 2,000 to 2,200 gallons to a mile of single track is used, at a cost of from $35 to $45. The treatment leaves the fine sand, which flew in clouds about a train, firmly anchored to the earth and with the appearance and consistency of brown sugar. It is claimed for the oiled roadbed that the oil destroys vegetation along the line and thus saves the cost of weeding, also that it helps to preserve the ties by rendering the track waterproof, and that it deadens the noise. Many ordinary highways in the West have been 'oiled' with satisfactory results."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS CHRIST BEARDLESS?

THE interest aroused over the "Holy Shroud" of Turin (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 24) is responsible for a new discussion in France regarding the face of Jesus. The controversy centers in the question of whether Christ did or did not have a beard. M. F. de Mély, in a communication to the "Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres," declares that the popular representation of Christ's face has no authority in tradition. He has catalogued all the known portraits and statues of Jesus, in chronological order, and states emphatically that until 325 A.D. Jesus was always represented without a beard. This tradition, he maintains, was followed in the West for two hundred years, but in the East, after Constantine's dream, the official sculptors and painters represented Christ with a beard.

La Raison, the leading agnostic journal of Paris, takes advantage of M. de Mély's assertions to call in question the very existence of Christ. *L'Intermediaire des Chercheurs et des Curieux* (Paris) thinks that the evidence presented gives new importance to the old argument that "Christ never went to Egypt, and probably was crucified at the age of twenty-one," which would account for the beardless representations. In an article in the same journal M. Genever declares:

"The researches made by M. de Mély in Constantinople and in Upper Egypt are certainly very interesting, and we may take it for granted that the statues and pictures of Christ discovered by him show no trace of a beard. This is not sufficient, however, to explain the silence surrounding the life of Jesus during a period of ten years, nor is there anything to account for the fact that all these beardless portraits were only made previously to the first Christian emperors.

"Is it not more reasonable to suppose that the horror felt by the Jews and primitive Christians toward images of men and animals is an important factor in the matter? The ancient representations of Jesus, Mary, and the saints were probably disguised to escape the outrages of the Judeo-Christian iconoclasts, and possibly to prevent the introduction of paganism in the shape of adoration of statues in the new predominating religion."

The *Intermédiaire*, quoting *Les Etudes*, the official organ of the Society of Jesus, declares that the only way to settle the controversy would be to examine chemically the "Holy Shroud" of Turin. An investigation of this kind was suggested by M. Waldeck-Rousseau when he was Prime Minister. He did not believe in the authenticity of the shroud—several facsimiles have been since discovered—but told M. Vignon, with whom he argued the matter at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, that a chemical analysis would either confirm or disprove the authenticity of the relic, which shows indications of the beard. In order to make this investigation, it is necessary to secure the permission of the King of Italy, who is the guardian of the key of the metallic chest containing the shroud. According to the *Intermédiaire*, M. Waldeck-Rousseau promised to put the matter in the hands of the French ambassador in Rome, but apparently nothing was done. *Les Etudes* indorses the suggestion of a chemical analysis, doubting, however "the practicability or possibility of securing the necessary authorization."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CALL FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

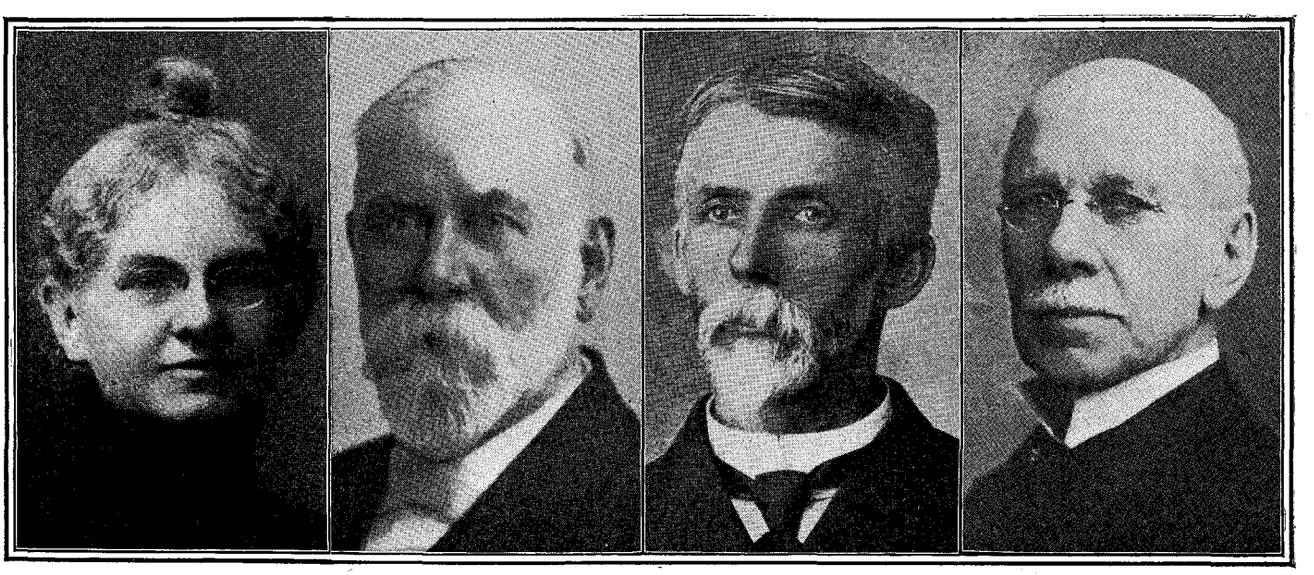
AN appeal, signed by twenty-two leading ministers and laymen of the United Brethren Church, has been addressed to the bishops of that church, requesting them to take an important step in the direction of Christian unity. The document reads as follows:

"Believing that the uniting of a number of the smaller ecclesiastical bodies of this country would be more in harmony with the Christian spirit of the age, and more fully conserve the best interests of the cause of Christ, we, as ministers and laymen of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, hereby ask our bishops to take such steps as are necessary to open negotiations with churches similar to ours in polity and doctrine, looking toward their permanent union.

"We would especially name the Methodist Protestants, Evangelical, United Evangelical, and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.

"Such a union, we believe, would secure the divine blessing and demonstrate before the world the spirit of our Lord, who, in praying for his disciples and followers, for all time, said, 'That they all may be one as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.'"

The five churches involved in this call represent an aggregate



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EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—X.

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membership of more than 800,000 members. If combined they would compose a body larger than that of the Congregationalists or Episcopalians. The New York *Independent* (undenom.), which describes the call as a "remarkable summons to the churches in behalf of Christian unity in its most absolute and ideal form," goes on to say:

"Four denominations are specified as those to be addressed. But why these four alone? Are there not others that should also receive the compliment of the invitation? Why, for example, should the Congregationalists be left out, or the Free Baptists, or the Christian Connection? We mention these three bodies as they are among those that have talked most about union. We do not suppose that the United Brethren would object to joining with other Christians who prefer baptism by immersion, but who do not hold to close communion. The Congregationalists have not only adopted a general proposition for union with other bodies, but they have had serious and more or less official correspondence on the subject with the Free Baptists, the Christian Connection, and the Methodist Protestant churches. Here is a fine basis for union; and we do not know how many other denominations there are that might with equal propriety be invited. We should desire that the field be enlarged. The scheme is too grand not to be grander. . . . . .

"By all means let the movement go on, and as broadly as may be. For it is one of the fairer signs of the kingdom of God. What we want is that there shall be not merely an unconfessed unity of faith and heart, but a visible proclaimed unity that shall be union and oneness, such as the world can see. Denominations emphasize division; sects cut the church into discordant fractions. It is something that sects can recognize each other by ambassadors and legations sent to their annual meetings, and it is well that they should once in ten or twenty years have an interdenominational conference; but vastly better is it when they declare that their differences shall no longer put a hedge between them; when they shall fellowship, as absolute brothers, the soul of Christ in each other, with no residual jealousy of their varying aspects of belief and worship. The Spirit has put no small honor on these United Brethren in choosing them apostles of unity."

The Boston *Congregationalist* thinks that "if the grounds of union could kindle as great enthusiasm now as the grounds of disunion did once, these denominations would come together with an impetus which would bring others with them and a multitude outside of all denominations." It continues:

"If union comes in this way, it will be through larger liberty of the local church. In this direction there is much ground for encouragement. With the movement toward concentration Protestant churches are constantly becoming more democratic. The Methodist Episcopal Church is a conspicuous illustration. The larger churches in that body practically choose their own pastors and manage their own affairs, making bishops and presiding elders their servants who used to be their masters. A federation of churches, bound together in spirit and aim, each administering its own affairs and all uniting in the work of witnessing to the truth Christ taught and in spreading the Gospel is the ideal of Congregationalism."

All the churches concerned, adds the Chicago *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.), are of Methodist proclivities, and their union could not fail to "have a marked effect upon the various branches of Methodism in America." The same paper says further:

"The near future will doubtless witness as marked a movement toward Methodist union in this country as has been manifest in recent years in Australia, Great Britain, and Canada. For various reasons the movement for organic union must begin with the smaller denominations and among those in which these causes originally leading to their organization have practically disappeared. The concentration of population in centers has rendered it almost impossible for small denominations to exist, much less to increase in number, especially with those whose creed does not distinguish them from well-known and stronger churches."

IS PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA DISINTEGRATING?

IN a paper in the current issue of *The Homiletic Review* the Rev. Robert Morris Raab, of Buffalo, takes the rather startling position that "the present policy of Protestantism in this country, if persisted in, must wreck it as a system." He writes:

"Looking at our spiritual condition from the level of history and of experience, taking a most human view of our status, to what conclusions are we forced? Is the prospect of religion in this country bright? Take any group of laymen from any city church; take any body of ministers from any denomination, and put this question to them; what answer will you get? Some, of course, who always indulged in a sort of optimism, as a means of being agreeable, will tell you that the prospect of religion is bright at this time; but the majority of laymen as well as of ministers will present you the opposite view.

"It is natural for us, when we suffer embarrassment, to look for the cause outside of ourselves. The first thing we are tempted to do, in view of a moral failure, is to locate the cause of that failure outside of ourselves. This is precisely what Protestants are doing at this time. The adverse conditions now confronting Protestantism are traced to agencies outside of Protestantism. . . . The truth is, Protestantism is itself to blame for its own involved condition."

The first great weakness in the temper of present-day Protestantism, declares Mr. Raab, lies in its growing willingness to forego dogmatism. "All faiths," he affirms, "false as well as true, that have received wide currency among men, have been propagated through dogmatic teaching." He continues:

"The ministry of to-day is largely made up of a body of weak apologists. It is truly pathetic to note the large number of cultivated men in the pulpit who really have no message for the people—that is, no distinctively religious message. And yet it would not be just to attach unqualified blame to these ministers; for you should always bear in mind that the influence of a church over its minister is highly directive of his work. Few men have either the disposition or the moral strength to ignore this influence, even when it is known to be compromising to their ministry. As a rule the church can produce any type of ministry it wants; such has been the case from prophetic times. The church's opposition to dogma has almost wrecked the ministry; for if there is one thing religionists of our time object to it is hard thinking on religion. And dogma calls for just that thing. The moment a church or a minister takes the attitude of apology, as the one appropriate to its message (or to his message), that moment marks the beginning of defeat. The widespread contempt for religion is due, in large measure, to the temporizing, apologetic attitude of Protestantism."

The next proposition that Mr. Raab lays down is this: "Protestants are seeking to atone for a vanishing faith in the supernatural by relying on the material." Formalism, "the device of a dead faith," is being called into requisition. "Splendid church buildings, fine organs, cultivated voices, faultless sermons, make up for the lack of religion among multitudes of Protestants." He adds:

"Is Protestantism losing faith in prayer? This is a delicate question. For my own part, I positively believe that Protestants are losing faith in the efficacy of prayer. This, of course, slants toward atheism. The man who deeply believes in God must believe in the efficacy of prayer, or suppose God bound. But there is a theory gaining considerable currency among Protestants that prayer is not valuable for any favor it brings from God, but valuable only for the beneficent reflex influence it has on the soul. This, of course, is a practical surrender of the Bible doctrine of prayer, and evidences a loss of faith in the supernatural."

Mr. Raab finds the same tendency manifest in the encouragement of "radical attacks upon the Bible under the fictitious name of investigation." On this point he writes:

"Radical higher criticism, which is German rationalism, is entrenched in several of the leading Protestant universities and

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theological seminaries. What is such criticism doing with the Bible? To answer that question intelligently one must keep in mind the significance which Protestants have generally attached to the 'inspiration' of the Bible. By 'inspiration' Protestants have meant that the Bible is more than a human production; they have meant that God has revealed Himself, His will, our condition, our possibilities, our obligations, and our future destiny in the Bible. To the Bible Protestants have assigned a unique message, a unique authority. They have held that the biblical message is final and infallible.

"It now appears that this ground must be recanvassed, and that radical criticism is a theory by which men must work in recanvassing the ground. That criticism denies the inspiration of the Bible, in a distinguishing sense; it denies its inherent authority, it denies its finality, and, of course, rejects the infallibility of the biblical message."

All of which leads Mr. Raab to the conclusion that Protestantism is "in extreme need of a thoroughgoing reformation." We quote the closing sentences of his article:

"A worldly, half-paralyzed church, led by ministers who do not know what to preach, will fall short of changing the moral complexion of the world. The weakened condition of the ministry is quite as pathetic as that of the churches. We may really indulge the hope that men will so sicken of this surface trickery in the name of religion as to hasten a strong reaction in favor of religious certainty and depth. Our times are morally very weak; there is much breaking-down in the best of us. But the nerveless resistance, which has withstood the declension of American religious life, will be forced to take the path of positive reform. If so, Protestantism may fall into two distinct bodies: one holding strictly to the Biblical message and the other pursuing a speculative life; one grappling with the hard facts of life and relying, for the religious improvement of all conditions of men, upon God; and the other devoting itself to the ceaseless round of intellectual guessing.

"A common spiritual distress may result in a great religious awakening; for we dare not calculate one thing in man's history apart from the supernatural. But we may certainly say that, if Protestants in America persist in the present policy of self-limitation and of self-destruction, they must fail."

BISHOP SPALDING ON AGNOSTICISM.

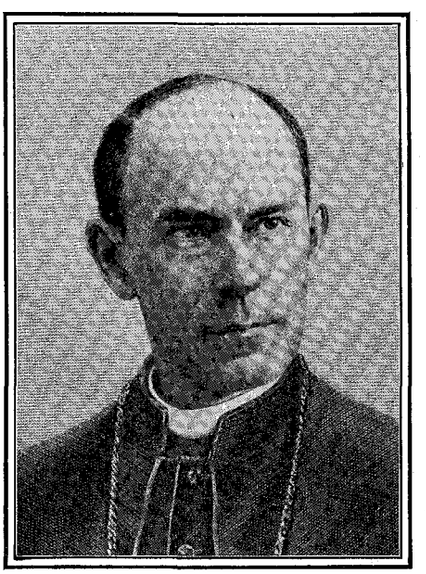
THE word "agnosticism" is believed to have been coined by a man of our own generation, the late Professor Huxley, but the idea behind the word, as is pointed out by Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., in his new book on "Religion, Agnosticism, and Education," is by no means a new one. He traces it from the philosophies of ancient Greece, through the speculations of Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Fichte, and Schopenhauer, to the life and thought of to-day, and sees in Herbert Spencer's "theory of the unknowable" but a form of Kant's doctrine that "the pure reason can not know the real, the thing in itself." He writes further:

"This creed is intimately associated with the deepest speculations in which the human mind has engaged. The problems that it raises are fundamental, and to imagine that this is a question in which wit or sarcasm can be of any avail is to show oneself ignorant of its real import.

"Some of the defenders of agnosticism, as, for instance, Mr. Fawcett, the American novelist, write on this subject in a style of which neither a scholar nor a philosopher can approve. 'Truly,' he says, 'the most extraordinary idea which ever entered the brain of man is that of a personal overwatching Deity.' Again: 'If he (the agnostic) leans toward absolute atheism, he does so because the vast weight of evidence impels him in that direction.' Like one who might have circumnavigated all the worlds of thought, Mr. Fawcett affirms 'the total insolubility' of the problems of life and death. Such writing is its own condemnation. This knowingness and this dogmatism is the very last thing to which a true agnostic will commit himself. His attitude is negative, he neither affirms nor denies the existence of God, the soul, and life in the unseen world. His profession is that he does not and can not know anything of all this. An overweening fondness for outrageous assertion is also characteristic of the writings of Mr. Ingersoll, who, tho he is considered a champion of agnosticism, does not hesitate to pronounce judgment offhand in matters on which the greatest minds, after a lifetime of patient meditation, speak dispassionately at least and with hesitation. The confident assurance of an amateur is always suspicious; and to have lived with deep and serious minds is to turn instinctively from declaimers."

Those who impugn the validity of every process and operation of the intellect, continues the bishop, "can not be refuted by rational arguments, because the faculties which alone make refutation possible are themselves called in question." He goes on to say:

"To affirm that we know only the phenomenal necessarily involves the assumption that we know there is something which is not mere appearance, but is real. As subject implies an object, so the relative implies the absolute, the finite the infinite, the apparent the real. When Mr. Spencer maintains that the Infinite Reality is unknowable, his words seem to be meaningless. The unknowable is the non-existent, since intelligibility is coextensive with being. His theory rests upon a false abstraction. It is an attempt to conceive of absolute being as existing independently of any mind by which it is known to be absolute being.



BISHOP J. L. SPALDING.
Courtesy of *The Catholic World* (New York).

He first declares this object to be outside of thought, and then proceeds to point out the impressions or ideas which it produces in the mind. The relation of thought to reality, of subject to object, of knowing to being, is essential; the bond which unites them is indissoluble; we may distinguish between them, but we can not think of one without implying at least the existence of the other. The only reality of which we can have any conception is intelligible reality, and it is precisely this which makes it impossible to conceive of the universe as proceeding from an irrational cause. We do not put thought in things, but find it there, and hence we are driven to recognize thought also in the Infinite Being, of which the sensible world is a manifestation. The history of progress is the history of mind seeking and realizing itself in its object."

"The religious impulse," maintains Bishop Spalding, "is founded in the very nature of man as a rational being. In all consciousness there is an implicit knowledge of God, and were this not so, thought would become chaotic." He concludes:

"Whoever thinks, finds that he is in the grasp of something which is not himself, and which is stronger than he is and abides while he passes; and this he will worship whether he call it nature or God. The difference lies here—he feels that nature, tho stronger, is lower than himself, but that God is both stronger and higher. Mr. Spencer believes that the alternative is not between a God who thinks and loves and something lower, but rather between such a God and something higher. . . . When some philosopher shall discover for us a mode of existence higher than that of thinking and loving, we shall listen with profound interest to what he may have to say; but, in the mean while, when we teach that 'God is a person who thinks and loves,' the Infinite, in whom thought and love and being are one, we utter

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the highest and divinest truth known to man. This was the faith of the greatest and most enlightened minds of the ancient world, and this is the faith that lies at the root of modern life and civilization. It is hope and joy and strength and light. It sheds gladness through the earth. It is the wisdom of the unlearned, the courage of the timid, the breath of life of those who die. It is the keen mountain air of those who love liberty and truth; it is the compass of the soul; it is an echo of a voice from unseen worlds, filling us with a divine discontent until we reach the Eternal, with whom is repose and peace."

A NEW INTERPRETATION OF GENESIS.

AMONG recent books on Biblical subjects none has attracted greater attention than 'Genesis' by Professor Gunkel, of the University of Berlin. Its chief new departure consists in the fact that it discards the purely literary method of investigating the first book of the Old Testment, but finds in its sayings, myths, and stories the reports of a most interesting phase and form of Oriental civilization. In this sense a German writer, Bernhard Daab, declares that Gunkel has written an "epoch-making" book, and has discovered for the first time in Genesis "a prime source of the history of ancient culture." In general outline the result of Gunkel's research is this:

It is essential for the understanding of Genesis to remember clearly that the stories in this book are real sayings (*Sagen*) and are not the products of a literature, but were in the possession of the people, and told from generation to generation, long before they were put into written form. They belonged to a people who had already a good portion of history *behind* them, and who incorporated the leading traits of this historical development in these very stories and myths. These various sayings in Genesis were all originally independent of each other; each constitutes an independent picture without positive connection with that which precedes or that which follows it. Each is accordingly to be interpreted by itself. Thus in chapter 18 it is narrated that the divine Being (*Gottheit*) promised a son to Abraham. It is absolutely impossible that a similar promise should have been given before. Hence the story recorded in chapter 15 is thereby excluded. The story tells us that Abraham at first did not recognize the divine Being; and this duplication is typical of many others of the same kind.

This method is not only not in conflict with the current critico-literary manner of investigating the book of Genesis, but is an advance upon it, and brings to full fruition what the latter offers. It is one of the fixed facts of Biblical lore, the result of the continuous research of one hundred and fifty years of excellent scholarship, that in the so-called Books of Moses we have a composite of three skilfully interwoven documents, two from the early period of the Kings, and one from the period of the Exile. But it appears that these writers were not the originators of the contents of these books, but they were merely collectors and compilers. More accurately expressed, we have to do here, not with the individualities of several writers, but with different schools of myths, stories, sayings, etc. These themselves are older than the writings that have transmitted them to us. In so far as their contents are historical, this goes back to a much older age. They were written down in the form in which they had crystallized in oral tradition. Of the three writers in question, the third alone has treated his material more or less subjectively; but his material in its original shape was also well known to the people of Israel.

Many of the stories embodied in Israel's oldest traditions undoubtedly came from abroad. For example, the deluge stories came from Babylonia, and many traits in the Hebrew story of the creation come from the same source. The three strangers who visit Abraham reappear as Zeus, Poseidon, and Hermes in Grecian mythology, and especially is this transfer from territory to territory of myths and stories apparent in the religious beliefs of Israel, which by no means represent one harmonious whole, nor are they all fruits of one tree.

There is a close connection between Gunkel's conclusions and those of Delitzsch in his famous lecture "Babel and Bible." This lecture was repeated by special request before the German Emperor and printed in tens of thousands of copies. In this country it has been published by the Open Court Publishing Company (Chicago). Next to Harnack's "Essence of Christianity" this is doubtlessly the most influential theological publication that has appeared for many years. It aims to show that the oldest and most important religious ideas of Israel have been taken from Babylonian sources, and maintains that even the name "Jehovah," or "Jahveh," is to be found on cuneiform tablets. Among the many replies to Delitzsch, probably the most important is that of Professor Koenig, of Bonn, who, by inverting the title to "Bible and Babel," aims to demonstrate that, notwithstanding the agreement between the old Babylonian and Hebrew stories, in reference to Creation, Deluge, etc., the latter nevertheless have those unique features which make them the object of divine revelation. In other words, the best things in Israel's stories are not borrowed from Babylonian sources. Professors Kittel of Leipsic, Hommel of Munich, Klostermann of Kiel, and others, are antagonizing Delitzsch, and defending the *sui generis* character of the oldest portions of the Book of Genesis. Just here is the great debatable ground at present between advanced and conservative Biblical criticism.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT BAER'S LETTER.

JUDGING from the comment which is appearing in the church papers on President George F. Baer's letter to the Wilkesbarre citizen who appealed to him on religious grounds to end the coal strike, it is apparent that the religious press is as little ready to stand sponsor for Mr. Baer's assumption of "divine right" as were the secular papers from which we quoted last week. Says the Boston *Watchman* (Baptist):

"The doctrine of the divine right of kings was bad enough, but not so intolerable as the doctrine of the divine right of plutocrats to administer things in general with the presumption that what it pleases them to do is the will of God. . . . We do not wonder that laboring men who imagine that Christianity involves such a conception of God as this, and that capitalists, many of whom have gained their wealth by oppression and illegal practises, are His representatives, repudiate the churches and all Christian institutions. President Baer's sentence will do more harm to the cause of religion than he can ever atone for. And we quote his words not to give them currency, but to repudiate for ourselves all that they assert and all that they imply."

"This is the sort of thing that makes Anarchists," declares the Chicago *Standard* (Baptist), which goes on to say that "it is not only legitimate, but necessary, that some at least of the Christian men 'to whom God in His infinite wisdom has' *not* 'given the control of the property interests of the country' should denounce the selfish, ignorant cant that this captain of industry mistakes for religion." And the New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) says:

"Evidently this Calvinistic pope is a believer in temporal sovereignty. But in all seriousness, unless President Baer is attempting a somewhat elephantine imitation of Voltairian irony, he has achieved what to all who deserve the name of Christians must seem a ghastly blasphemy. . . . If the public press in any way represents the temper of the people, President Baer is taking the shortest way to discover that the people and not the plutocrats rule in America, that an angry people is an ill thing to deal with, and that the American people is never so angry as when its moral sense is outraged, and a mockery made of its religious convictions."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments in more moderate vein:

"Indubitably God does appoint men each to His special work and place in the world, but it does not follow from that that every man is in the place where God wants him to be, nor by any means that every man who is in the right place is doing the right thing there. It used to be the boast of the old-time monarchies that their power was derived from divine commission and that therefore 'the king could do no wrong.' But when the action of kings got unhinged from this lofty hypothesis, the common people concluded that the kings were a lot of hypocrites and treated them accordingly. No matter how sincerely Mr. Baer may feel that he is discharging his stewardship in his present position 'as unto the Lord,' his cavalier announcement of his feeling will strike his employees as pious cant and they will hate him for it. If a man believes that he is a chosen instrument of the infinite wisdom of God, he will prove the fact far better by getting down to try to live worthily of his high calling than by talking about his exalted position with supercilious flourishes."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

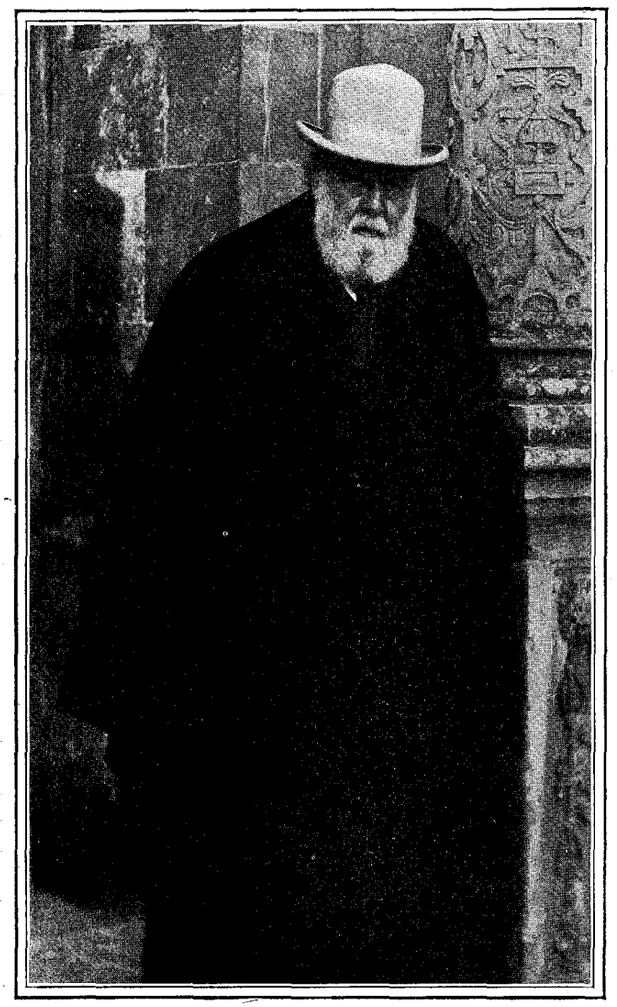
BALFOUR'S AVUNCULAR STATESMANSHIP.

THE new Prime Minister of Great Britain, Arthur James Balfour, is much objected to in England. Some of this objection is based on the general principle that he is the nephew of his uncle, and some of it is based on the idea that he is too wedded to his uncle's ways and wishes to strike out boldly for himself. Be all this as it may, recent parliamentary elections are going against the Government. Some attribute this to the famous education bill, now before the House of Commons. This bill merges the board schools (which correspond roughly with our public schools) and the voluntary schools (which are mainly sectarian) into a new general scheme of a denominational character. The bill has created intense feeling, but whether it will make or mar the Balfour ministry remains to be seen. An anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London), inspired by admiration for Chamberlain, says:

"The substitution which has occurred is conventionally plausible and radically false. Amurath to Amurath succeeds, and Cecil to Cecil. What the country at large desired was a total change from the Hatfield temper, which, of vital value in its period, has been responsible to no inconsiderable degree for the increasing sense of national inertia during recent years. In the new Prime Minister, much more remarkable for dialectical skill than for creative ability, the analytical instinct and the negative tendency are continued. In the Colonial Secretary the affirmative instinct and the constructive aptitude are embodied. These are the progressive qualities. The country desires them and the country requires them. With the transfer of the premiership to Mr. Balfour it can not be truly said, as if Mr. Chamberlain had been called to the head of the Government it would have been, that we had passed from one political era to another. One era is indeed closed. The opening of another is deferred. Through no fault of the accomplished and attractive statesman who has given his name to a new administration, but through the circumstances inherent in a situation which repeats the disastrous error of Lord Rosebery's first cabinet, and keeps incomparably the most powerful member of the ministry in a nominally subordinate position, Mr. Balfour's premiership, by comparison with Mr. Chamberlain's, must be one of hesitation and compromise, probably destined to be of disappointing record and brief existence."

Some critics are a great deal more outspoken than this. They attack the nepotism which they assert is making the British cabinet a family affair. Of the recent changes in the membership *The Speaker* (London), a Liberal weekly, says:

"Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's loss was irreparable; he was a great master of finance and he was also a great parliamentary fighter. Mr. Ritchie, who succeeds him, is neither, and yet, with one exception, he is probably the best choice Mr. Balfour could make. Mr. Akers-Douglas is not likely to make the Home Office the instrument for reform which it becomes in strong and capable hands; Lord Londonderry, as Minister of Education, is about as inappropriate an appointment as the mind can conceive; Mr. Austen Chamberlain may have, and probably has, good business qualifications, but neither he nor Mr. Wyndham—



WHEN A BRITISH PREMIER GROWS TOO OLD—

MUST HE BE SUCCEEDED BY HIS NEPHEW?

AN UNCLE AND A NEPHEW.

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who is associated, unfortunately, with the Rhodesian financiers—will add much to the wisdom or the strength of the cabinet."

But the most slashing attack on the avuncular principle upon which the Balfour ministry is alleged to be based comes from *Reynolds's Newspaper* (London). It observes, under the caption "Snobbery's Crowning Triumph":

"The vitality of the family principle in the conduct of the nation's affairs once more has been instructively illustrated. An exclusively aristocratic cabal, composed of the great Revolution houses, in 1688 ejected the Stuarts and cleared the way for the Hanoverians. Exactly 214 years later resigns a prime minister who was the incarnation of patrician ascendency centered in a single clan. His place is filled without the slightest regard to the democratic ideas that, the Cecils notwithstanding, have really colored the course of our history during the last century or so. Lord Salisbury's office henceforth is to be executed by his nearest relative available. It is perhaps something that the position should not have been treated as absolutely hereditary, to be decided by considerations of primogeniture alone, as inalienable from the eldest son of the race as the title itself."

ROOSEVELT'S EUROPEAN STANDING.

EUROPEAN interest in President Roosevelt is very great, and it continues. His doings are the subject of elaborate notice, and the policies of his administration are studied in every possible light. The general verdict confirms the first foreign impression of him. He is pronounced a very strong and very able man. In Germany the view is expressed that he will make trouble. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) has doubts regarding his naval policy. It observes:

"BETTER TO SHOOT THAN GROUSE."
—*Judy* (London).

"He is evidently very determined to build up the navy, and he shows much sagacity in doing it, a task in which the new Secretary of the Navy, Moody (a talent of the highest order), ably supports him. A totally new era has dawned in the history of the American navy. The old dry rot has been swept away. Until now the officers of the navy have preferred to attend to their duties by remaining ashore. The great majority found themselves on waiting orders and amused themselves on land. If the slightest defect were found in a war-vessel it was drydocked and her officers busied themselves with what went on ashore more energetically than they did with what happened afloat. An officer of the navy was likeliest to be found in New York or Washington, but not at sea. But all that is to be changed now. Service afloat must last for a three-year period, during which there can be no interruption and no leave. The hair of all the navy officers is standing on end, for they are not accustomed to that sort of thing. . . . These arrangements show that everything will be done to raise the American navy to the highest plane, and as Congress is not niggardly with appropriations, the aim, which is to make the navy the second in the world—that is, the strongest afloat next to England's—will perhaps be attained."

The credit for all this belongs to Theodore Roosevelt, says the German daily, which is highly impressed by his general efficiency as a man of action. So is the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which considers that the immediate prospects of the world are greatly to be modified by Rooseveltian ideas. The European papers have also been impressed by the fact that the President of the United States is so expert with the revolver. *The St. James's Gazette* (London) calls him "Robin Hood Roosevelt," and his fame has spread all over Ireland, too. Says *The Weekly Freeman* (Dublin):

"The President of the United States has established a further claim to the favor of his countrymen. In a shooting-match with Commandant D. Snyman, formerly on De Wet's staff, and said to be the best shot in South Africa, he vanquished the Boer and thereby sealed his reputation as a marksman. In a revolver match he made five bull's-eyes in succession, while Snyman failed to get one, and in a rifle test the President again showed the same remarkable superiority over his rival. The winner was delighted with himself, and, turning to his opponent, said, 'Well, Commandant, you have been beaten by a Dutchman, and that is not so bad.' Some people will, however, be inclined to think that the victory was due to the slim trick of the Boer, who may have been somewhat of a courtier and who may have heard of the commercial traveler's billiard game, which is generally won by his customer."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN DUEL VINDICATED.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has pardoned and dismissed from the army the lieutenant who killed a comrade in a duel on the eve of the victim's wedding. The duel, it will be remembered, occurred at Insterburg as a result of circumstances which nobody could give a clear account of, because nobody was sober. The survivor of the duel was sentenced last November to two years' imprisonment. When he was released, his comrades in arms gave him a tremendous ovation. He was dined, wined, and escorted to the railway station in a gala equipage with uniformed outriders like a prince of the blood royal or a Tammany Hall politician. Those officers who took part in these proceedings were later dismissed from the army. The episode has scandalized the German press, with some exceptions. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says it is "scarcely credible." It hopes the reports of the proceedings at the ovation may turn out to have been exaggerated, and adds:

"We have refrained from criticizing the pardon granted Lieutenant Hildebrand because we did not feel justified in assailing a right of the throne, and because we are in ignorance of the considerations which prompted the step. But the incredible doings at the ovation seem imperatively to call for explanation in view of the painful circumstances with which the name of Lieutenant Hildebrand is associated and which will thus renew a painful popular impression."

What good are all the regulations that deal with this matter of dueling? is the question of the Conservative *Reichsbote* (Berlin). It says dueling is a curse and it sees no prospect of a suppression of the evil. The *Königsberger Hartungschen Zeitung* says it would never have given credence to the reported proceedings of the military demonstration in honor of the pardoned duelist had the story not been fully confirmed. But that stanch Bismarckian organ, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, can not see anything in the course of the duelist's comrades to wound public feeling. It says:

"What business is it of anybody's if Lieutenant Hildebrand's comrades gave him an ovation? The expenses did not fall upon the tax-payers, who were scarcely injured by the march to the railway station."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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COMBES.

THE present French Premier, M. Combes—the man who is turning his country upside down or right-side up (it all depends upon the point of view)—is so little that he has been called "a hop-o'-my-thumb." It is pointed out, however, that Julius Cæsar and Napoleon were about five feet high. He is also shrewd, too shrewd, some think, not to know what he is about in pursuing the monks and nuns so relentlessly. But many good judges predict that he must go. The London *Spectator* thinks he does not understand his countrymen. Otherwise he would not have treated the nuns as he did. We are told that he has too much of the schoolmaster about him for a statesman. Violent scenes are predicted when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate meet in October, for the friends of the priests and nuns will make matters very warm for him. But some say he will not go. Whether he goes or stays, all agree that he is personally a very interesting man. Says *Truth* (London):

"'Once a priest always a priest' according to the canon law. If so the republic has for the first time a priest at the head of the Government as Prime Minister. The Premier set out in life as the Abbé Combes, but soon threw aside the *soutane* or priestly gown. After being a doctor of theology he became an M.D., and had the good luck to be, as Republican mayor of a commune, where he practised in the Charente Inférieure, persecuted by MacMahon's 'Moral Order' Government. By rapidly successive efforts of universal suffrage he, in consequence, became again mayor, county councilor, and senator. He is now, tho but sixty-seven, among the senior of the elected members of the Senate, where he soon took a leading place as a useful member. In no haste to shine as a speaker, he distinguished himself as a hard-working member of special committees, and then as a reporter on bills. He speaks remarkably well, and always out of knowledge of the subject with which he has to deal."

The personal qualities of the man are set forth in an attractive way:

"M. Combes is a good writer, and has considerably added to his income by furnishing articles on physiological subjects to the papers, and on psychological and historical subjects to the reviews. He distinguished himself by a work on 'La Psychologie de Saint Thomas d'Aquin,' the great Catholic doctor of theology and casuistry. He also dissected the soul of St. Theresa, and went into the causes of 'l'infériorité des races royales,' physical and mental. He demonstrated this thesis in this instance with a crowd of examples. As an M.D. he never lost literary style, which he cultivated in youth as professor of history at the School (or College) of the Assumption at Nimes. His literary style has derived body from medical studies. M. Combes had a very large provincial practise before he betook himself to legislation as a senator. As a doctor in hot haste to render assistance to his many patients, he acquired his peculiar way of running when he walks.

"The breath of scandal has never touched this ex-priest, who is a true philosopher. He has known how to bide his time, how to be thoroughly useful in his sphere, and has found too much enjoyment in activity to care for wealth. His quarter's salary, what money he can make with his pen, and a small independent income, amply suffice for his wants. But he has pushed his son, who is a prefect, and on the high road to a first-class prefecture."

What M. Combes is really striving for, in the opinion of the Roman Catholic *Tablet* (London), is "a break made by Rome," but this wish of his heart "the Pope has no intention of gratifying." If the Vatican took radical action, the concordat or treaty between France and the Church of Rome might be abrogated or the French President might pay an official visit to the King of Italy at the Quirinal. Should either of these possibilities actually come to pass, Premier Combes will have placed the Vatican in a position of crucial difficulty. Yet it is averred that the men behind Combes would not let him go so far. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) heaps contempt upon the Premier thus:

"We remember a former minister of war, who was called General Thibaudin. He was a poor creature in every sense of the word. In the absence of a man of worth willing to undertake the task, he had accepted the office of minister of war in order to carry out the law expelling royal princes from the army. His task being done, he was kicked out doors, not without a feeling of shame at the necessity for his services. We will not commit the injustice of comparing M. Combes with General Thibaudin. He is more intelligent and more responsible. But the work he is doing is not a bit better."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMBES A NERO.
FRANCE: "Why do you persecute the clergy?"
COMBES-NERO: "They educated me!"
—*Caricature* (Paris).

WONDER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: A FRENCH PRIEST DEMANDING LIBERTY.
—*Pasquino* (Milan).

DOWNFALL OF THE SACRISTY.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

ANTI-CLERICALISM IN CARTOON.

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LUDICROUS SIDE OF THE CORONATION.

HAD some of the comments on King Edward's coronation which appeared in English papers been made in American journals there might have been an outcry against Yankee bad taste. Fortunately for the susceptibilities of our British cousins, nothing appeared in the newspapers of the United States that could be construed offensively. *The Standard* (London) even praised the tone of American press comment. But some papers in England have allowed themselves much liberty in their observations. "It would nevertheless be a mistake," says *The Saturday Review* (London), "which few who saw the procession will be likely to make, to think lightly of the spectacular quality of the scene in the Abbey." But that staid and cultured organ of critical thought *The Athenæum* (London) has scored the coronation on its ludicrous side. For instance:

"By some mistake in the organ-loft, as it seemed to observation from the triforium, the signal was given too soon to the Westminster scholars, and they shouted their 'Vivat!' to the King before he had appeared. At the moment of the crowning of the King there came a sudden flash of light from the capitals of the pillars that support the lantern. Tho it made the diamonds sparkle and somewhat startled the immediate congregation, it was but a bit of cheap theatrical effect, which the limelight man of a Surreyside stage would have managed better."

Nor was this the only anticlimax. The same critical exponent of superior British opinion intimates that the peeresses came within an ace of transforming the whole spectacle into a laughing-stock:

"At the instant of the crowning of the Queen the peeresses were all ordered to put on their coronets. The modern coronets for ladies do not in any way fit their heads, and are only small models of what coronets should be, attached to crimson velvet caps or bags. It is no easy matter to affix these things to a coil of hair, and the sight of some hundreds of pairs of white-gloved arms struggling for some time to place these ornaments right, and stabbing them on with pins, sometimes at a ludicrous angle, was a spectacle that not only lacked dignity, but even bordered on the comic."

WILLIAM II. ON MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

IT is through the medium of telegrams sent off in a hurry that the German Emperor is in the habit of giving expression to his most sublime thoughts. William's latest communication of himself to the world grew out of the refusal of the Bavarian chamber to pay for a lot of pictures and curios. The Prince Regent wanted to buy them, but the chamber had different ideas on the subject of art. When William heard of this he telegraphed the Prince Regent his "deepest indignation" and "displeasure" at such "mean ingratitude." He further offered to pay for the things himself. The Prince Regent thanked William for his "warm interest," and begged him not to trouble himself about the money as it had already been put up by somebody else. But the incident has created a sensation in Germany, and William is accused of an unwarrantable piece of impertinence and usurpation. Before considering the press comment of Germany, however, it may be well to quote the opinion of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) as that of a disinterested onlooker:

"William II.'s impulsive character, which has already prompted him to rush countless telegrams through the world, has just suggested to him one more that is now provoking a newspaper tempest in Germany. . . . What it is absolutely impossible to approve of in William II.'s telegram is its form. In speaking of his profoundest indignation (*tiefste Entrüstung*), of his feeling of revolt (*Empörung*), and of the base ingratitude (*schnöde Undankbarkeit*) of the Bavarian chamber the Emperor yielded to an altogether unpardonable feeling against the parliament of an allied state which acted in the fulness of its constitutional rights. The state's-rights advocates of Bavaria and of the other Southern states will certainly take advantage of the incident to denounce anew the designs of Prussia upon the privileges of the federated states, and it must be admitted that the opportunity afforded them is an excellent one. For our part we should not be surprised if the Emperor's telegram were addressed less to the Bavarians than to his Prussian subjects, who sometimes cause him in the same way difficulties similar to those created by the Bavarian chamber for the Prince Regent."

Bavarian newspapers generally resent the telegram, but the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich) points out that the Emperor signed the telegram simply "Wilhelm." Hence he did not speak as Emperor. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Munich) deplores the Emperor's "interference in politics." But there is a side to the affair which places William's action in another light. It is said that the money was refused by the Bavarian chamber at the instigation of the Clerical Center Party in retaliation for a defeat sustained by it in a struggle for control of the University of Wurzburg. Be this as it may, the Clerical organ *Germania* (Berlin) says:

"We recall no instance since the formation of the German empire of such interference, by the person having its supreme authority, in the domestic politics of an allied state. Unless we misunderstand our Bavaria, the base ingratitude which the Emperor in his deep indignation alleges against the majority of the Bavarian chamber will rouse a great echo."

Other German newspapers in their comments are palpably swayed by their Clerical or anti-Clerical sympathies. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* inclines to the view that the Clericals are really reprehensible in the matter, but it regrets the Emperor's telegram notwithstanding. The *Tägliche Rundschau* expects that some editors will yet be sent to prison for repudiating too warmly "Prussian interference" and Prussian designs to "reduce Bavaria to the level of a Prussian satrapy." But no light has been thrown from any quarter upon the precise nature of the base ingratitude which William laments so loudly.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

SOCIALISTIC IDEAS IN JAPAN.—The spread of notions of social revolution among the working classes in Japan is noteworthy, in the opinion of a Japanese writer in the *Mouvement Socialiste* (Paris). A "Social Democratic Party" has been organized. Our authority proceeds: "Its founders are men of education and energy, worthy of the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens. They number five. One of them is a professor of political science and literature in a Tokyo college, founded and conducted under the auspices of Count Okuma, former Prime Minister of Japan. Two others are editors of a great daily in Tokyo. The remaining two were the publishers of the *Kodo Sekai*, a weekly labor organ." The writer proceeds that such a political party, "formed by such persons," should have won much Japanese sympathy. But the Government suppressed it.

THE LAW'S DELAY IN SIAM.—The judicial system in Siam has grown wellnigh intolerable, according to the Bangkok *Times*, a British paper published in that far-off region. It says: "The law's delays and costs are notorious enough in every country, but in Siam they unnecessarily hamper trade. If an ordinary tradesman or storekeeper finds that he must collect a debt, say of 500 or 600 ticals, by process of law, he will do so against a foreign subject, but in the case of a Siamese subject he has to consider if it will not pay him better to write the amount off as a bad debt. It is not that he will not get judgment for a just claim, but a debtor can appeal twice at a merely nominal cost, postponements and delays are too easily secured, and there are far too many purely formal processes which the plaintiff is compelled to attend in person. Moreover, when he does get judgment he can recover no costs beyond the bare court fees he has paid. The effect of this in restricting business must be evident, for confidence in the administration of justice is essential in commerce. In this connection there are few things more wanted in Bangkok than a court of summary jurisdiction for civil suits."

THE VETTER INCIDENT.—At a recent jubilee of the Germanic Museum in Nuremburg, Professor Vetter, representing the University at Berne, said that German Switzerland is "an intellectual province of Germany." He added that "the German Swiss are German in spirit and hope to remain so." Professor Vetter had to resign his chair, and Swiss sensitiveness at Pan-Germanism was thoroughly aroused. The *Berner Bund* says Professor Vetter wanted to get a professorship in Germany. The Berlin *Nation* is indignant at the treatment given Professor Vetter. "The political independence of Switzerland," it says, "is a fact. No one impugns it. In the speech [of Professor Vetter] it was not mentioned." It concludes by saying that Switzerland is, in the professor's words, an intellectual province of Germany.

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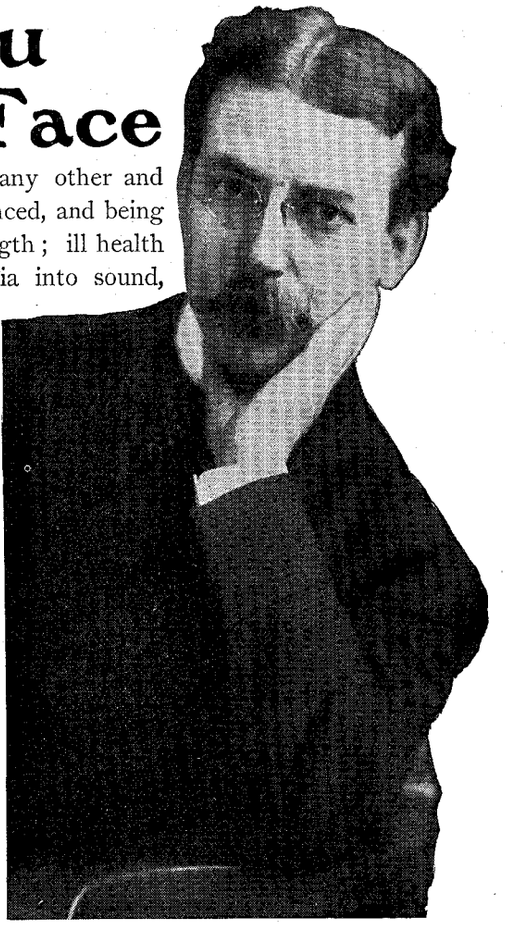
If I Could Meet You Face to Face



and explain ***why*** the Swoboda System is different and better than any other and infinitely superior to drugs and medicines I know you would be convinced, and being convinced that I can turn lassitude into energy; feebleness into strength; ill health into robust health; mental sluggishness into activity, and insomnia into sound, healthful sleep, by my system, you would place yourself under my direction. To simmer the matter down to its lowest terms I haven't a doubt but thousands of intelligent men and women who really need my help to restore normal conditions, have read my advertisements time and again and would have long ago adopted my system ***had they believed that what I claim is true.***

If ***you*** have any doubt on the subject, I want you to write me saying so and I'll send you a long list of names and addresses of men and women who have been restored to perfect manhood and womanhood by the use of my system; people who are above the breath of suspicion—clergymen, professional men and women, and honorable business men. More than this I will send you the postage to write to as many of these people as you care to, and postage to enclose for a reply.

Don't take my word—I'm prejudiced.

I know and I want ***you*** to know that my system, if followed faithfully, first relieves the human organism of poison and impurities by producing healthy digestion and assimilation, and relieving constipation, and after that revitalizes the exhausted nerves, sends rich, red blood coursing and tingling to every capillary and extremity, puts good sound muscle where muscle is needed, removes fat, gives erectness of carriage and springiness and grace to the walk—stimulates and builds up the tired brain, paints the cheek with the flush of robust health; builds up undeveloped parts, and in fact fits man, woman or child to nature's perfect mould. I can do all this for you, as I have for hundreds of others, because my system is based on Nature's laws—the results are as natural and inevitable as the cycle of the planets.

Mr. C. O. Prouse, a leading attorney of Hopkinsville, Ky., writes under date of Oct. 5, 1901:

"Allow me to thank you for your kindness for the past two months and for your instructions, which have been to me one of the richest blessings that I have ever received. At the time of beginning your exercises I was simply a nervous wreck—was constipated and suffered intensely with indigestion; was easily overtaxed when attempting work of any kind, and seemed almost impossible to recuperate without leaving off for months all mental and physical labor, but thanks to you, I was enabled, without medicine of any description (something I had not done for over two years), to keep up my work and at the same time increase my weight and general health until now—only two months—I feel like a new man; am now healthy, strong and tireless. Now I do not know how to be tired, as the exercise you give seems to rest me instead of tiring—it acts like a stimulant to a tired body.

"It does me a great deal of good to say that I have forgotten the taste of 'pepsin' and such other medicines for a weak stomach or digestive organs, and that *I eat anything I want.* I can heartily recommend your system of exercise to anyone that desires a good physical condition—a condition that when the mind is tired and needs the night's rest, restful sleep will be his reward.

"I will take pleasure in answering any correspondence that will in any wise help you along the road to success and some unfortunate to the road of health."

I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my own pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Religion, Agnosticism and Education."—Bishop J. L. Spalding. (A. C. McClurg & Co., $0.80 net.)

"Fashions in Literature."—Charles D. Warner. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

"Seeds of April's Sowing."—Adah Louise Sutton. (Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"The Just and the Unjust."—Richard Bagot. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"Luck o' Lassendale."—Earl of Iddesleigh. (John Lane, $1.50.)

"In the Quest of the Quaint."—Eliza B. Chase. (Ferris and Leach.)

"Urbs Beata."—Herbert C. Tolman. (The Young Churchman Company, $0.75 net.)

"The Transformed Life of Mrs. Jesse James." (Good Tidings Publishing Company, $0.25.)

"The Truth of Christianity."—W. H. Turton. (The Young Churchman Company, $1.25 net.)

"Catholic Principles."—Rev. Frank N. Wescott. (The Young Churchman Company, $1.25 net.)

"Good Without God."—Robert Chamblet Adams. (Peter Eckler, $0.25.)

"Talks to Students on the Art of Study."—Frank Cramer. (The Hoffman Edwards Company.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Isle of Quiet.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

The Isles of Quiet lie beyond the years,
Hoar prophets say it; yet, for all the tears,
I doubt the saying of the seers.

I think that whoso seeks them here shall find
That all with open, patient heart and mind
Shall drink their peace from sun and wind.

I think who will may share their psalm, begun
The hour when summer day is done
The sky and field are growing one.

I know the foolish fancies fondest cling;
But I believe the still air's murmuring,
The sweet far thing the thrushes sing.

—In the New York *Outlook*.

Rapids at Night.

By DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

Here at the roots of the mountains,
Between the somber legions of cedars and tamaracks,
The rapids charge the ravine:
A little light, cast by foam under starlight,
Wavers about the shimmering stems of the birches:
Here rise up the clangorous sounds of battle,
Immense and mournful.
Far above curves the great dome of darkness
Drawn with the limitless lines of the stars and the planets.
Deep at the core of the tumult,
Deeper than all the voices that cry at the surface,
Dwells one fathomless sound,
Under the hiss and cry, the stroke and the plangent clamor.

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Long Jackets, $10 up. Short Jackets, $7 up.

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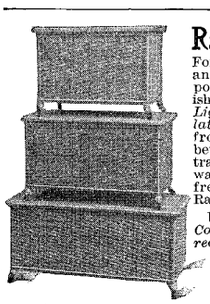

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(O human heart that sleeps,
Wild with rushing dreams and deep with sadness!)
The abysmal roar drops into almost silence,
While over its sleep plays in various cadence
Innumerous voices crashing in laughter;
Then rising calm, overwhelming,
Slow in power,
Rising supreme in utterance,
It sways, and reconquers and floods all the spaces of silence,
One voice, deep with the sadness,
That dwells at the core of all things.

There by a nest in the glimmering birches,
Speaks a thrush as if startled from slumber,
Dreaming of Southern rice-fields,
The moted glow of the amber sunlight,
Where the long ripple roves among the reeds.

Above curves the great dome of darkness,
Scored with the limitless lines of the stars and the planets;
Like the strong palm of God,
Veined with the ancient laws,
Holding a human heart that sleeps,
Wild with rushing dreams and deep with the sadness,
That dwells at the core of all things.

—In August *Atlantic Monthly*.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Her Question.—HE: "Now look as if you were being kissed."

SHE: "Before or after?"—*Life*.

A Republic in Fact.—"Here's a proposition to abolish the Senate."

"What! And make the United States a republic?"—*Life*.

In Common Parlance.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER: "And so Lot's wife was turned to salt. Can any one tell why?"

WICKED WILLY (from the rear): "She was too fresh!"—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Fine Arts a La More.—Slice off the tender part of the stone; add the haunch of the arch; fillet with doorjamb and vealy duck; freeze with egg-and-dart, well shaken. Ornament with Corinthian tendrils, and serve with a bottle o' Chili.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Her Picture.—SHE: "I took this picture with my 'kodak' while abroad."

HE: "What is it?"

SHE: "Well, that building that stands up perfectly straight is the leaning tower of Pisa—those leaning buildings are the perpendicular edifices adjacent!"—*Puck*.

Coming Events.

September 13-17.—Convention of the National Prison Association at Philadelphia.

September 15.—Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Atlanta, Ga.

September 15-17.—Convention of the National Harness Manufacturers and Dealers' Protective Association at Cincinnati, O.

September 16-18.—National Stewards' Convention at Detroit, Mich.

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WHAT A YOUNG HUSBAND OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A MAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

4 BOOKS TO WOMEN. By Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., and Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, M. D.
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WHAT A YOUNG WOMAN OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A YOUNG WIFE OUGHT TO KNOW.
WHAT A WOMAN OF 45 OUGHT TO KNOW.

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Tzu Shen Tan Chin

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is sometimes called TZU-SHEN-TAN-CHIN, or the "Organ that Plays-From-Its-Own-Heart." This is a very fitting name. Just as appropriately it might be called "The Instrument that Plays to the Heart." Many persons who, by sickness or pressing cares, are deprived of other opportunities for hearing good music, have found that the REGINA plays *from* the heart *to* the heart. Its melody brings pleasure to the whole family. It teaches the children to love and know good music, while it amuses them. There is never a dull hour in the home of which the REGINA is a part. It takes the place of a piano where there is none, or when there is no one to play. It plays thousands of tunes. It is ever ready, always in the mood.

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Game is abundant at Dixville Notch. Fish for trout until Sept. 14th, then shoot partridges. Deer hunting later. Special low rates after Sept. 10th.

Write for free booklet with fine views of the glorious mountain scenery. Perfect relief from hay-fever.

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September 16-19.—Convention of the International Fire Engineers' Association at New York City.

Convention of the National Fire Patrol Superintendents' Association at New York City.

September 16-20.—Convention of the National Railway Postal Clerks' Association at Buffalo.

September 17-22.—National Baptist (colored) Convention at Birmingham, Ala.

September 23-26—National Convention of Employer and Employee at Minneapolis, Minn.

September 22-29.—Convention of the Order of Railway Clerks of America at Buffalo.

September 24-26.—Convention of the American Civic Improvement League at St. Paul, Minn.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

August 26.—Venezuelan war-ships bombard port of Ciudad Bolivar, but owing to lack of ammunition fail to capture it.

August 27.—Commander Potter, of the U. S. S. *Ranger* at Panama, reports that an attack on that city is feared, and that few government troops defend it.

August 29.—Serious fighting is reported from Venezuela.

Colombia threatens to demand from Nicaragua an explanation of her reported aid of Colombian revolutionists.

August 30.—Scared by Colombia, Nicaragua appeals for aid to Central American republics.

August 31.—General Velutinio, with three gunboats and 500 men, is to bombard Ciudad Bolivar, now held by Venezuelan revolutionists.

The Colombian cruiser *Cartagena*, with 600 troops on board, reaches Colon; the troops are to attack Aqua Dulce.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 25.—The Transvaal Legation in Europe is abolished.

August 26.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy goes on a visit to the Kaiser.

A Haitian town is captured by government troops, but destroyed by fire.

The International Commerce Congress is opened in Ostend. Belgium.

August 27.—Generals Corbin and Young arrive in Berlin to attend German army maneuvers.

General Nord, Haiti's war minister under the provisional government, is defeated by rebels and forced to evacuate Limbe.

August 28.—Cholera spreads in Japan, Java, and China.

The King of Italy enters the city of Berlin in state.

Monsignor Guidi, papal auditor, is appointed apostolic delegate to the Philippines.

August 29.—The marriage of Prince Nicholas of Greece and the Grand Duchess Helen, a cousin of the Czar, takes place at St. Petersburg.

August 30.—Fierce fighting is reported in Haiti.

Mont Pelée is reported to be in eruption; cable communication with Martinique is interrupted.

August 31.—The rebellion in Szechuan province, China, is spreading, and foreigners are in great danger.

Domestic.

August 25.—President Roosevelt continues his tour of New England, speaking in Boston.

The cruiser *Boston* is ordered to Panama.

The Hon. A. S. Hewitt makes a statement on the coal strike, in which he says that the miners are wrong.

August 26.—General Miles is ordered to the Philippines, on an inspection tour.

August 27.—President Mitchell replies to ex-Mayor Hewitt's statement on the coal strike.

August 28.—Several conflicts occur between troops and rioters in Panther Creek (Pa.) Valley.

August 29.—Brigadier-General Gobin, commanding the National Guard in the anthracite coal-fields, issues a "shoot to kill order" in the hope of restoring tranquillity.

The mimic war game between the army and navy begins.

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August 30.—President Roosevelt makes several short speeches in his tour of New England.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 27.—General Chaffee reports earthquakes in Mindanao, in which twenty Filipinos were killed. No American troops perished.

CHESS.

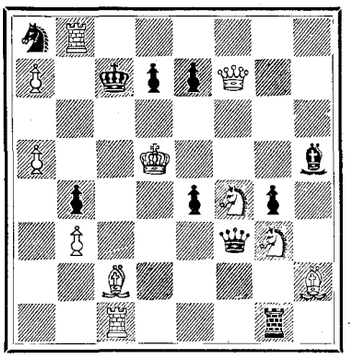
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 719.

XXXVII. MOTTO: "Nil nisi bonum."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

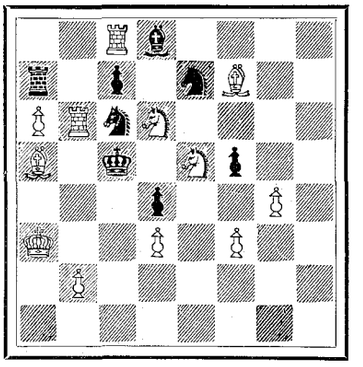
s R 6; P 1 k p p Q 2; 8; P 2 K 3 b; 1 p 2 p S p 1; 1 P 3 q S 1; 2 B 4 B; 2 R 3 r 1.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 720.

XXXVIII. MOTTO: "Quel plaisir."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

2 R b 4; r 1 p 1 s B 2; P R s S 4; B 1 k 1 S p 2; 3 p 2 P 1; K 2 P 1 P 2; 1 P 6; 8.

White mates in two moves.

From Darkness to Light.

Habit is strong; the mind is stronger. An awakening intellect makes the will that breaks an unnatural habit, and in the choice of food brings us from darkness to light. To be mentally and physically sound we must eat natural food. In the Whole Wheat nature has provided such a food; that is, food that CONTAINS all the PROPERTIES in CORRECT PROPORTION NECESSARY to NOURISH EVERY ELEMENT of the HUMAN organism.

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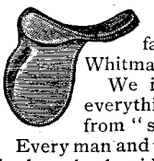

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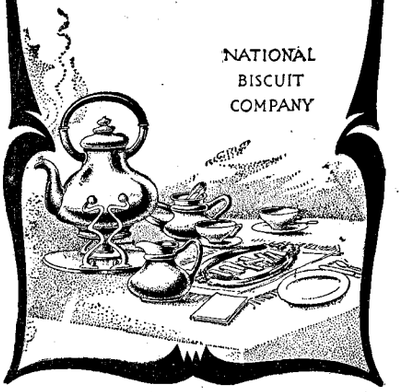

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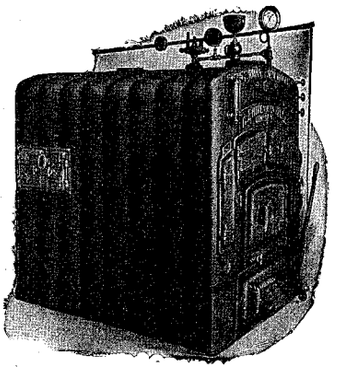

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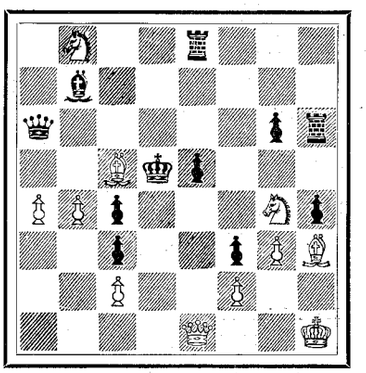
If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Problem 721.

XXXIX. MOTTO: "The Battle-ground."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

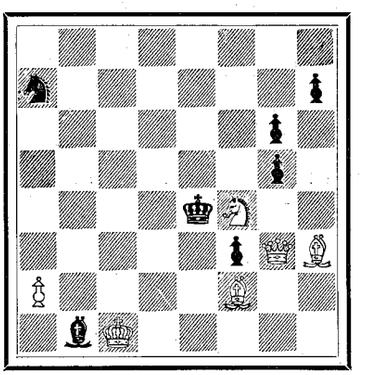
1 S 2 r 3; 1 b 6; q 5 p r; 2 B k p 3; P P p 3 S p; 2 p 2 p P B; 2 P 2 P 2; 4 Q 2 K.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 722.

XL. MOTTO: "The Clarion."

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; s 6 p; 6 p 1; 6 p 1; 4 k S 2; 5 p Q B; P 4 B 2; 1 b K 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 707. XXV.: Q—Q 3.

No. 708. XXVI.: R—K 8.

No. 709. XXVII.

1. Q—B 5 / R—K 3	2. Q—Q 4 ch / P x Q	3. R x R, mate
1. ..... / R—K 2	2. R—Q 4 ch / P x R	3. Q x R, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. R—K B 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt any	2. Q x B P ch / K—K 6	3. Q—K B 3, mate

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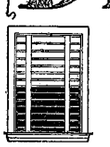

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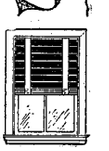

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BURLINGTON, VT.

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.....	Q—B 4 ch	Q x Q P, mate
1. B—B 8	2. K—K 6	3.
.....	Kt x R	Kt—B 6, mate
1. B—R 4 or K 8	2. Any	3.
.....	Q—K B 2	Q or Kt mates
1. P—Kt 7	2. Any	3.

No. 710. XXVIII.

R—Kt 4	B—B 2 ch	B x P (Kt 7), mate
1. B—Kt 8	2. K x Kt	3.
.....	B x Kt ch	B x B P, mate
1. Kt—Kt 3	2. K x Kt	3.
.....	B—Kt sq ch	B x B, mate
1. P—Kt 7	2. K x Kt	3.
	.....	R—Q Kt 4, mate
	2. K—Kt 7	3.
.....	B - B 3 ch	R—Q 4, mate
1. P—B 7	2. K—Q 6	3.
.....	Kt—Kt 6 ch	Kt—B 6, mate
1. P—Kt 4	2. K—Kt 6	3.
.....	R—Kt 3	R—Q B 3, mate
1. P—R 6	2. Any	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K. Kentino, New York City; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; T. Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; B. Colle, New York City; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. N. Cheney, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; C. B. E., Youngstown, O.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.; J. Borgner, Jr., New York City; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; H. A. S., Denver.

707: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.

707 and 708: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. A. H. Brown, Hamilton, Mo.

707, 708, 709: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

707, 708, 710: J. D. Hines, Bowling Green, Ky.

Comments (707): "Nothing striking"—G. D.; "Unusually clever; variations refreshingly new and beautiful; only fault is the Queen-sacrifice"—F. S. F.; "Brilliant, close-range 2-mover. The construction is first-class"—H. W. B.; "A dainty trifle"—A. C. W.; "Fair"—K. K.; "Nicely balanced; clean and effective in execution"—J. C. J. W.; "A pretty waiter"—B. J.; "Perfect; the key is involved in every mate"—G. N. C.; "Good, but easy"—O. C. B.; "Admirable"—C. N. F.; "Good key"—F. G.; "Neat and original"—W. R. C.; "Fine"—H. W. F.

(708): "Poor"—M. W. H.; "Has some good fea-

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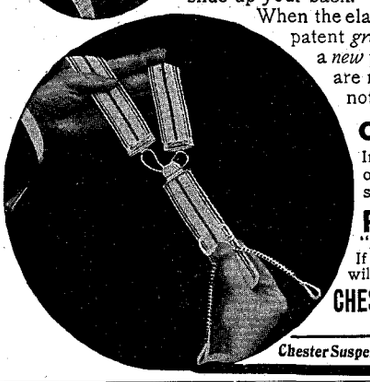

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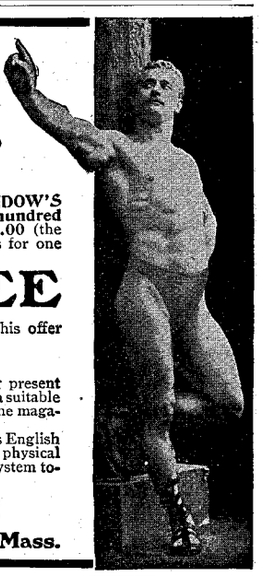

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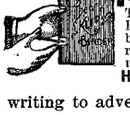

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tures, but the key is not what it ought to be"—G. D.; "Meets all the demands of the most exacting purist"—F. S. F.; "The best 2-er since 688; the key is the weakest point"—H. W. B.; "Up-to-date"—A. C. W.; "Should be placed in the first class"—K. K.; "Good strategy and construction, tho diffuse in theme"—J. C. J. W; "Fine; ranks with the first"—B. C.; "First-class"—C. B. E.; "A faulty key"—J. G. L.; "Not first-class"—O. C. B.; "Good"—C. N. F.; "Very fine"—J. E. W.; "Original, breezy, and beautiful"—F. G.

(709): "Faulty key and numerous duals"—G. D.; "Some of the variations are strong and beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Weak key, but, otherwise, a novel and deep conception. Much above the average"—H. W. B.; "A study in variations"—A. C. W.; "Of exceptional merit"—K. K.; "A cart-horse"—D. S. T.; "A bad key to a box of bon-bons"—J. C. J. W.; "Ingeniously placed; but the key is faulty"—J. H. S.; "Will be a candidate for a prize"—B.C.; "Altho easy, it has some merit"—C. B. E.; "Deep and difficult"—J. G. L.; "Very good"—O. C. B.; "Key obvious. Each variation a problem"—C. N. F.; "All excellent but the key"—J. E. W.; "Hardly up to tourney-standard"—F. G.

(710): "The mobilization of the Bishop is unique and pleasing"—G. D; "Very skilful, pleasing rendering of the idea"—H. W. B.; "Very attractive. As a tourney problem it is rather light"—A. C. W.; "One of the best thus far given"—K. K.; "A trim racer"—D. S. T.; "A lightweight of winsome aspect and suave unfoldment"—J. C. J. W.; "Fine combination; clean mates"—B. C.; "Hard"—J. G. L.; "The best 3-er up to date"—O. C. B.; "Brilliant"—R. H. R.; "A gem"—C. N. F.; "The best of the four"—J. E. W.; "Too light"—F. G.

In addition to those reported, B. C. and A. G. M. got 703, 704, 705, 706; Dr. A. H. B., 700, 703, 704; Dr. E. B. K., 704; J. K. Thompson, Muskogee, I. T., T. O. B., Franklin, Va., 703 and 704; Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., 703 and 705.

The latest score of the Interstate Correspondence Match between New York and Pennsylvania shows 391 games finished, with Pennsylvania seven games ahead.

PERSONALS.

Bach, the Soup, and the Tonic.—"The Memoirs of a Traveler" is the title of a book now very rare. It was written in the eighteenth century, says *Universium*, by an Austrian nobleman who, tho he probably was a spy sent out by the Austrian Emperor, is careful to avoid politics in his memoirs, which relate almost entirely to social matters. The following story is taken from the book by the above-named paper:

At a dinner given by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the traveler met John Sebastian Bach, the Nestor of German music. Before dinner Bach was asked to give an improvisation. The composer seated himself at the harpsichord and straightway forgot all about dinner and everything else. He played so long that at last the duke touched his shoulder and said: "We are very much obliged, master, but we must not let the soup get cold."

Bach sprang to his feet and followed the duke to the dining-room without uttering a word. But he was scarcely seated when he sprang up, rushed back to the instrument like one demented, struck a few chords, and returned to the dining-room, evidently feeling much better.

"I beg pardon, Your Highness," he said, "but you interrupted me in a series of chords and arpeggios on the dominant seventh, and I could not feel at ease until they were resolved into the tonic. It is as if you had snatched a glass of water from the lips of a man dying of thirst. Now I have drunk the glass out and am content."

The "traveler" adduces this incident, says *Universium*, to show what a queer old fellow Bach was; but it is to be hoped that there are many people not destitute of the sense of humor who will fail to see anything comical in Bach's action, but will regard it as an interesting evidence of the sensitiveness of the artistic nature.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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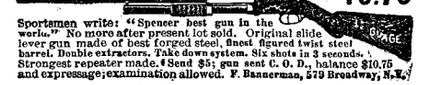

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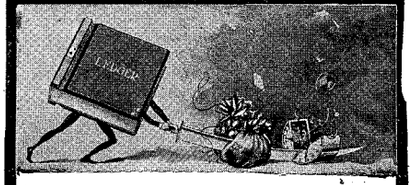

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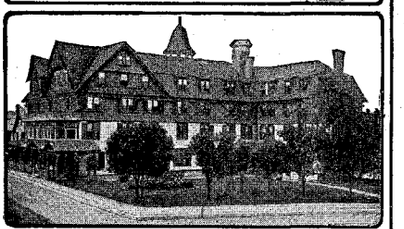

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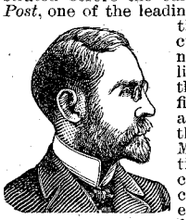

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